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Evaluation Study Report of Tribal Development Programmes

I.T.D.A. Paloncha - Khammam Dist.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
(TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT)
REGIONAL CENTRE * BHADRACHALAM
KHAMMAM DISTRICT (A.P.)

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EVALUATION STUDY REPORT ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

I.T.D.A., PALONCHA - KHAMMAM DISTRICT

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P R E F A C E

According to 1981 census, the Scheduled Tribe population of the State was 31.75 lakhs constituting 5.93% to the total population. The scheduled Tribe population of the State belong to 33 communities and speak different languages and dialects. This population exhibit varying levels of development and cultural background and heritage and constitute economically most vulnerable section of the total population. Bulk of the Tribal population of the state are living in forest and Tribal Areas. The constitution of India makes a special mention of this Tribal population. Several safe guards, previleges and concessions have been incorporated into the Constitution in favour of the Scheduled Tribes, in-view of their backwardness.

In pursuance of this policy various developmental programmes were evolved and implemented since Independence, for amelioration of the Socio economic conditions of the Tribal groups. Periodical review of performance of these developmental programmes have highlighted the need for comprehensive and concentrated development efforts. Towards the end of Fourth Five Year Plan, during the National Review of Tribal Development Programmes, it was decided to adopt sub-plan as strategy for acceleration of development process and to achieve the balanced growth among Tribals.

As a result of this policy decision separate Tribal Sub-plan was formulated for the first time (1974-1979) for all the States and Union Teritories having preponderance of Tribal population and Tribal Areas. Andhra Pradesh was one among the 16 states which have adopted the instrument of sub-plan as strategy for Tribal Development during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Sub-plan areas identified in the State were divided into 8. I.T.D.Ps., and 8 Agencies were created to operationalise the Integrated Tribal Development Project Plans.

...2

Periodical evaluation of the impact of programmes on socio-economic life of the tribals inhabiting the Tribal Areas covered by I.T.D.As is necessary not only to identify the gaps, if any, so that corrective measures could be taken to achieve the desired results but also to determine to what extent the objectives of the programmes were realised and to know the constraints and bottlenecks faced in the course of implementation.

At the instance of Tribal Development Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, has taken up evaluation of performance of two I.T.D.As namely, Paderu of Visakhapatnam District, and Paloncha of Khammam District in the year 1986 as part of evaluation scheme of I.T.D.As. The objectives of the study are enumerated in the introductory chapters of this Report. The present report relates to I.T.D.A., Paloncha, Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh. Two blocks viz., Aswaraopeta and Kunavaram were selected from I.T.D.A, Khammam, and 10% sample of villages in each block were selected for collection of village level data including development programmes and infrastructure facilities. The data was collected from Project Head-quarters Block office, village level and household level. The views and opinions of the Project Officer, Block Development Officers and knowledgeable persons at village level were also recorded during the study. The research Design and schedules prepared by the Tribal Development Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India were adopted for collection of data from various stages and the details of the design of the schedules etc., are furnished in the chapter I of the report. The primary data collected from sample tribal household level are analysed and presented in Chapter-V of this report. This analysis essentially reflects the socio-economic situation and the level of development obtaining in the respective sample villages and households.

A comparision of level of development is also presented in the Chapter-I and III of this report. A summery of findings and recommendations are presented in the Chapter VI of this report, while the main findings are analysed in the Chapter-II to V. The findings reflect certain weak points relating to structure and functioning of I.T.D.As. Further, it may be mentioned that findings imply certain changes in the policies, programme formulation and implementation.

The study was conducted and report was drafted by the Regional Centre, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Bhadrachalam, Khammam District, which is headed by Joint Director and it was supervised and guided by the Director, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD :
Dt. 18-4-1988.

A.K.TIGIDI,
DIRECTOR OF TRIBAL WELFARE

P A R T - A

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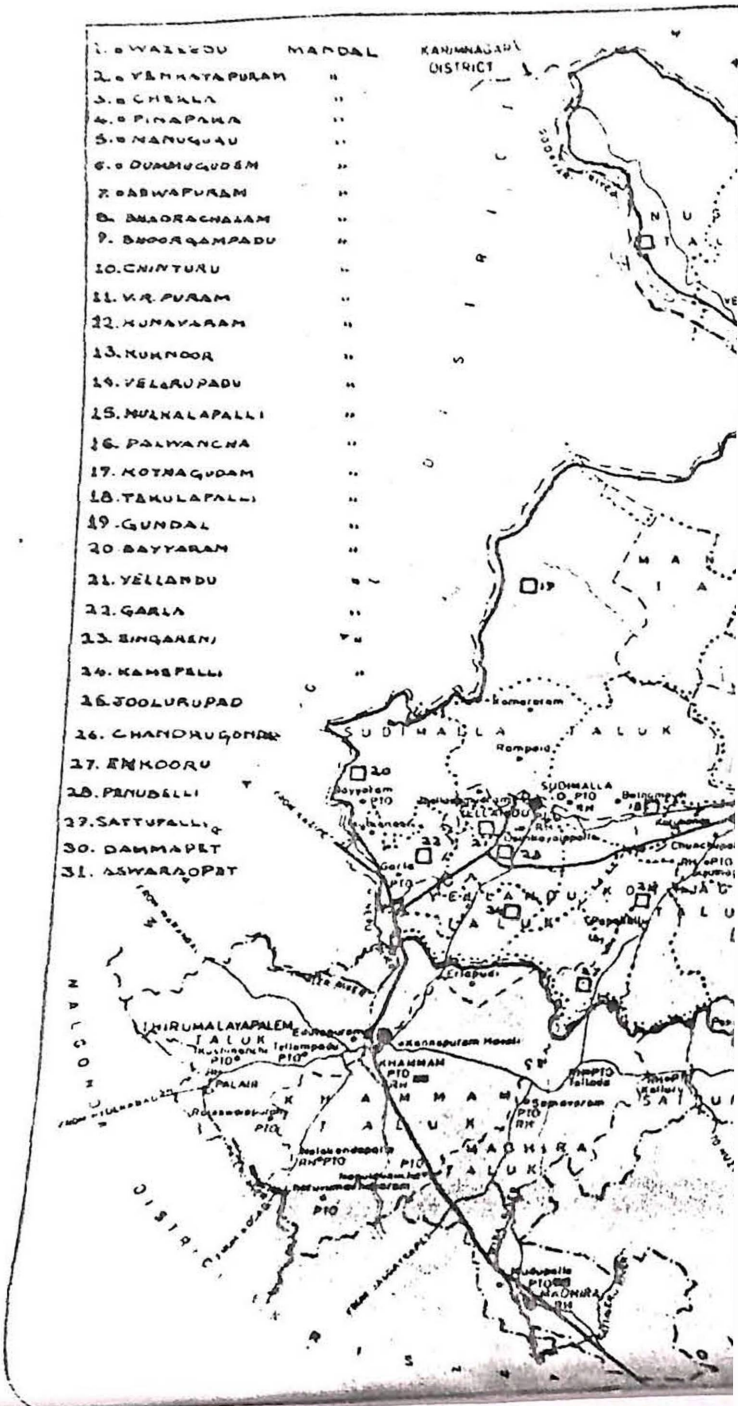
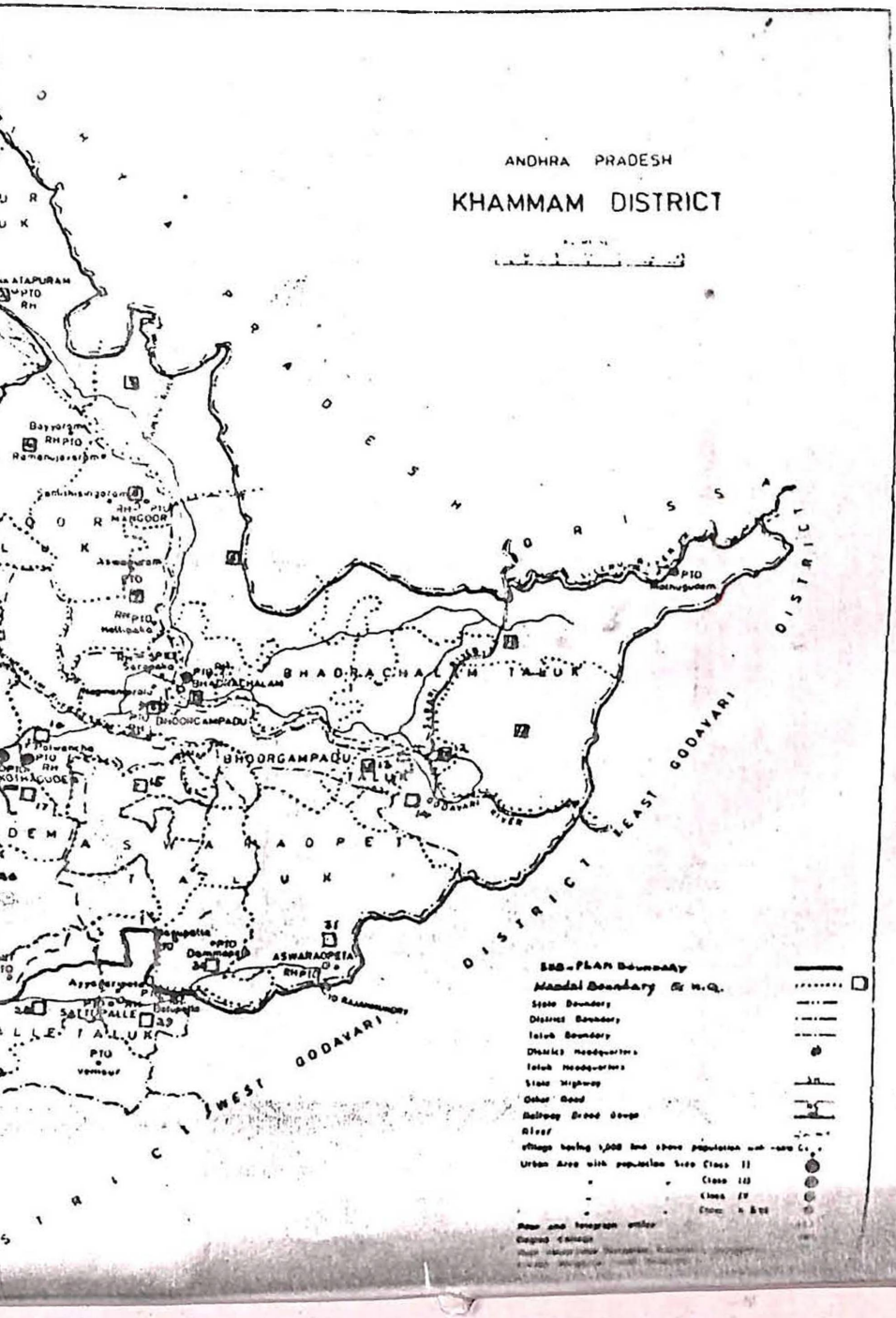

1. WAZEEDU MANDAL
2. VENKATAPURAM "
3. CHERLA "
4. PINAPAKA "
5. MANUGURU "
6. DUMMUGUDEM "
7. ASWAPURAM "
8. BHADRACHALAM "
9. BHOORGAMPADU "
10. CHINTURU "
11. V.R. PURAM "
12. KUNAVARAM "
13. KUKNOOR "
14. VELERUPADU "
15. MULKALAPALLI "
16. PALWANCHA "
17. KOTHAGUDAM "
18. TEKULAPALLI "
19. GUNDAL "
20. BAYYARAM "
21. YELLANDU "
22. GARLA "
23. SINGARENI "
24. KAMEPELLI "
25. JOOLURUPAD
26. CHANDRUGONDA
27. ENKOORU
28. PENUBELLI
29. SATTUPALLI
30. DAMMAPET
31. ASWARAOPET
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT
SUDIMALLA TALUK
THIRUMALAYAPALEM TALUK
KHAMMAM TALUK
MADHIRA TALUK
KHAMMAM
PALAIR
Garla
Kamararam
Rampaid
Erlapudi
Kannapuram Havali
Samavaram
Mudupalle
MADHIRA
NALGONDA DISTRICT


ANDHRA PRADESH
KHAMMAM DISTRICT
ORISSA
BHADRACHALAM TALUK
BHOORGAMPADU TALUK
ASWARAOPET TALUK
SATTUPALLE TALUK
DISTRICT EAST GODAVARI
DISTRICT WEST GODAVARI
GODAVARI RIVER
Bayyaram
Ramanujavaram
MANGOOR
Aswapuram
Hettipaka
Sarapaka
BHADRACHALAM
BHOORGAMPADU
Polwancha
KOTHAGUDEM
Dammapeta
ASWARAOPETA
Ayyagaripeta
Detupalle
Vemsur
Mathugudem
SUB-PLAN Boundary
Mandal Boundary & H.Q.
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
District Headquarters
Taluk Headquarters
State Highway
Other Road
Railway Broad Gauge
River
Urban Area with population Size Class II
Class III
Class IV
Class V & VI
Post and Telegraph office
Degree College

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 During the Fifth Five Year Plan, in consonance with the National Policy on Tribal Development specific programmes were evolved to ensure the flow of benefits to the backward areas and backward communities among tribals. With this end in view, Area Development Programmes were evolved with focus on the development of tribal community. Further, it was also decided to provide major thrust of development from general sector which hitherto was not quantified and made available. Essentially strategy was to develop the tribal areas with focus on tribal community development in the areas of tribal concentration. In pursuance of this policy and strategy, elimination of exploitation in all forms, acceleration of pace of development, building up of the inner strength of the people and improving their organisational capabilities were set out as important tasks of tribal development in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This strategy has paved the way for evolving the tribal sub-plan concept, formulation of I.T.D.Ps and establishing I.T.D.As., during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The long-term objectives of the sub-plan is to narrow the gap in the levels of development of tribal and tribal areas and to improve the quality of life of the Tribal Communities. The main features of new approach are identification of special needs of the tribals, ensuring major thrust of development from general sectors and recource mobilisation, identification of special problems of the areas and communities, and evolving programmes based on the resource endowment and bridge the gap in the levels of development between the tribals and non-tribals, Integrated approach as against sectoral approach etc. For achieving this goal major thrust of development is envisaged from State Plan which is to be supplemented by Special Central Assistance released by Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. The programmes have been formulated for the areas of tribal concentration based on the total needs, problems and resources.

1.2 As a result of this approach areas of Tribal concentration were identified in Khammam District by including all scheduled areas and all tribal development block areas and all villages of tribal concentration contiguous to the scheduled area and T.D.,Block areas. Thus in all 905 villages, were identified of which 892 are scheduled villages and the other 13 are non-scheduled villages. The Project area has 3.59 lakhs of S.T population spread over 6,899.92 Kms. Integrated Tribal Development Project was formulated and an Agency was established during March, 1975 for implementing these programmes and to achieve balanced growth. This Agency was registered under Societies Registration Act 1908. With the adoption of the new approach, T.D.programmes was expected to gain momentum. Various sectoral programmes were formulated and integrated into the perspective plan.

1.2(a) The Project Officer is entrusted with responsibility of coordination supervision of implementation of various sectoral programmes and to look after day-to-day administration of the Project. A Governing Body is constituted with District Collector as its Chairman and Project Officer as a Member-Secretary. Tribal M.L.As., and M.Ps., are its members. It reviews periodically and advises the Project authority in programme planning and implementation. Besides, these, the performance of the I.T.D.A., is being reviewed periodically by the Government through a committee headed by Secretary to Government and Commissioner for Tribal Welfare. The Project Officer and the Chairman of the I.T.D.A., are empowered to sanction schemes upto one lakh and two lakh rupees respectively. The personnel are also being appointed on selective basis. The screening Committee is also constituted to review the performance of the officials and to do away with the unsuitable staff members. For implementing various sectoral programmes to achieve the objectives set out in the Plan a sum of Rs. 1488.86 lakhs was spent during the five years period ie., 1975-1980 in the Sub-plan or various sectoral programmes for the benefit of tribals.

As a result of this investment, the Project area recorded some growth and the review has revealed the following indicators of growth.

GROWTH INDICATORS UPTO THE END O

	IV Five Year Plan (3/75)	V Five Year Plan (3/80)
1. Percentage of net sown area to the total geographical area.	17.5	19.80
2. Area under High Yielding varieties (Percentage to the net sown area)	6.00	7.20
3. Hospital beds per lakh of population (Nos.)	19	27
4. Number of Dispensaries/ Health Centres per lakh of population.	4	5
5. Number of schools per lakh of population.	79	84.00
6. Enrolment rate (percentage)	63	70.00

1.3 During the VI Five Year Plan, the development programmes have been oriented in consonance with the guidelines issued by the Prime Minister of India to all the Chief Ministers. Within this broad frame, the programmes are modified to cater to the special needs of the State. During this plan period it was decided to implement the T.D., programmes through I.T.D.As for areas of Tribal concentration, primitive and isolated groups and through MADA pockets to cover the small and compact areas of Tribals outside the Sub-Plan area. The special feature of the VI Plan was to identify the families living below poverty line and to evolve programmes to help them to cross over the poverty line. The entire funds provided under special Central Assistance were earmarked for taking up programmes under antipoverty line programmes. It was also attempted to streamline

....

the Monitoring and Reporting System. It was aimed strict enforcement of Protective Legislation. A substantial increase was made in the financial allocations during the VI Five Year Plan. Consequently an amount of Rs.333.35 lakhs was released and an amount of Rs.416.26 lakhs was spent during the VI Plan period under Special Central Assistance.

1.4 The I.T.D.A has been the operational unit for developmental programme for scheduled Tribes in the Sub-Plan area since 1975. The periodical assessment of impact of development programmes on the socio-economic life of tribals living in Sub-plan area covered by ITDAs., is essential not only to identify the gaps, if any, in programme planning and implementation so that necessary corrective measures could be taken to achieve the targets but also to measure that extent which the objectives have been achieved and also to identify the constraints and bottlenecks encountered during the course of programme implementation. The evaluation study was taken up at the instance of Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. The main objectives of the study are as follows:-

i) Criteria for selection of beneficiaries and the programmes.

ii) Financial assistance, subsidy and other facilities extended to the scheduled Tribes under the programmes, procedural bottlenecks, followup- remedial action and monitoring.

iii) Infrastructural development in the tribal areas.

iv) Assessment of increase in the income levels of the scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

v) Assessment of additional employment generated.

vi) Reactions of the beneficiaries to the programme contents and implementation.

vii) Extent of coordination achieved at the operatio levels for implementation of the programmes.

...

1.5 For this evaluation study, two T.D., Blocks namely Aswaraopeta and Kunavaram were selected. Nineteen villages were selected ie., 7 villages from Aswaraopeta and 12 villages from Kunavaram blocks. These nineteen villages constitute 10 percent of the total number of villages in these two blocks ie., 67 in Aswaraopeta and 120 in Kunavaram. For selection of villages, the following criteria was considered. Accessibility, village-size, tribal concentration and level of development. At the village level, list of tribal beneficiaries was prepared under various programmes and the beneficiary of households were selected for collection of data. In total 178 tribal beneficiaries were selected for collection of data at household level besides contacting 76 knowledgeable persons for eliciting their opinion and views.

1.6 The data was collected from the two stages ie., stage one - Collection of information at Project Headquarters ie., Project Officer's Office and stage two - Investigation at the field level. Five types of schedules have been used for collection of information.

1. Project schedule, 2. Block schedule, 3. Village and Hamlet schedule, 4. Household schedule and 5. Beneficiary schedule.

1. The Project schedule covered the following aspects:-
   a) Officers and other staff in position (on the date of survey)
   b) Outlays and expenditure under various programmes (Preceeding Five Years),
   c) Credit mobilised,
   d) Financial Institutions,
   e) Identification of beneficiaries,
   f) Unspent amount,
   g) Beneficiaries under different schemes,
   h) Training of the Project Staff
   i) Views of the Project Officers,

2. Block schedule covers the following aspects:

a) Population covered,

b) Year-wise breakup of beneficiaries identified,

c) Scheme-wise beneficiaries assisted,

d) Infrastructure available and inputs,

e) Views of the village level functionary,

3. The village/hamlet schedule covers all infrastructure facilities in and outside the village.

4. The household schedule covering the following aspects:

a) General information regarding operational cost, loan component, time lag in sanction of loans and completion of the schemes.

b) Liabilities cleared,

c) Repayment of loan,

d) Maintenance of Vikas Patrikas,

e) Views on working of the programmes.

5. The beneficiary schedule covers the following aspects:

a) Land reclaimed/soil and water conservation/ forestry/pasture/fruit plantation,

b) Minor Irrigation,

c) Agriculture Inputs,

d) Supply of Milch Animals/Cross bread/Heifers,

e) Supply of other animals and birds,

f) Sericulture and bee-keeping,

g) Artisan based industries/Khadi and village industries,

h) Supply of cycle rickshws/Bullock carts/ Handicrafts/other means of transport.

i) Evaluation of LAMP/Cooperative Societies.

1.7 The study report is divided into six chapters, ie., Introduction, Project Profile, Review of achievements Block, Village or Hamlet Profile, Sample Beneficiary & Household profile and summary of findings and suggestions.

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CHAPTER-II

PROJECT PROFILE

2.1 The Sub-plan area of Khammam District has the larget tribal population in the entire state. The tribal population of 3.59 lakhs in Sub-plan area constitutes 20.50% to the total population in the district. Out of the (13) blocks in the district, (9) are in Sub-plan area. The scheduled Tribes are spread over 905 inhabitated villages in the (9) blocks of the Sub-Plan area. Out of 905 villages, 892 are scheduled villages and 13 are non-scheduled villages.

2.2 The Project area of Khammam district is a part of Deccan plateau. It can be physiographically divided into two parts - Hilly Tracts of Venkatapuram, Kunavaram and Vara Ramachandrapuram and with altitudes rangeing from 1,000 Ft.to 1,500 Ft.and the plain lands in the other (6) blocks - Bhadrachalam, Burgampad, Kothagudem, Sudimalla, Yellandu and Aswaraopet covered with patches of deciduous forest. The highest contour touching 3,000' is found in Vara Ramachandrapuram block. The western side of the Project area, an irregular hill range of low altitude passes through Yellandu, Sudimalla and Burgampad blocks. Sandwitched between these two hill ranges is the flat land falling in the contour of 250' traversed by Godavari and its tributaries Kinnerasani, Sabari and various other minor streams. The hill ranges are covered with dense natural vegetation while the vast flat land is covered with patches, deciduous forests.

2.3 The Project area has a rainfall of 1,317. 2 mm. which is mainly due to south-west monsoon(from June to September). The rainfall is heavy in hilly and dense forest areas of Venkatapuram, Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram and Vara Ramachandrapuram Blocks.

2.4 Koya, Kondareddy, Lambada, Erukala, Yanadi are the tribal groups inhabiting the Project area. The population of these tribal groups is as follows.

Koya, and Lambada are the major tribal groups, while Kondareddi, Yerukala and Yanadis are small in number. Community-wise population particulars are as follows:-

1. Koyas	1.80	Lakhs
2. Konda Reddy	0.04	Lakhs
3. Lambadas	1.54	Lakhs
4. Erukalas	0.10	Lakhs
5. Yanadi	0.08	Lakhs
6. Others	0.03	Lakhs
	3.59	Lakhs

2.5 Predominant soil types in the project area are sandy loams, red-gravel and black soils. Along the river Godavari and either side of river Sabari, we find rich alluvial soils.

2.6 The Project area is richly endowed with very good surface and ground water potential. There are three major rivers, the Godavari, the Sabari and Kinnerasani which flow through the tribal area. The river Godavari enters the district at Chandrupatla village of Venkatapuram block and flows through a distance of 113 miles in the South-eastern direction and enters the East Godavari District near Papi-hills. Sabari is the most important tributory of Godavari which joins it at Kunavaram. Kinnerasani, another tributary flows in South-eastern direction and forms the boundary between Burgampad and Kothagudem taluks and enters the river Godavari at Velair. Apart from these, there are numerous streams like Aluguvagu, Peddavagu and Palemvagu. The ground water potential is also excellant. The ground water survey made by the Ground water Department indicates that 80,000 dugwells are feasible at 60% status of development.

2.7 The percentage of literacy in the Sub-Plan area is 6.3% as compared to 25.6% in the district.

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2.8 Out of 905 in-habited tribal villages in the Sub-plan area, 481 have been electrified, which means 53.14% have been electrified. A garland scheme to cover the rest of the villages has been drawn up by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

2.9 The scheduled areas in the district have been taken up for development right from Pre-independence days. These areas which were relatively inaccessible and inhabited by the Primitive Tribal groups were considered to be vulnerable to various exploitative forces like petty merchants and money lenders and it is with the intention of protecting these tribal groups that the Agency interests and Land Transfer Act was passed as early as 1917 and being amended from time to time in consonance with the changing conditions and to plug the loop-hole in the Regulation.

2.10 Formulation of plan of action for the development of these areas started with Malayappan Committee in the year 1919 and studies and observations made by the Adviser to the Nizam on Tribal Development Prof.Haimendorf. Strategies and policies were being modified to suit the changing needs.

2.11 Even after 35 years of Planning for Tribal Development and implementation of various ameliorative schemes and programmes, levels of development between Tribals and Non-tribals have shown a marked variation within the Tribal Sub-Plan Area.

2.12 One conspicuous feature which strikes us in the tribal area of Khammam district is that many of the natural resources especially land has been exploited to the disadvantages of tribals who are the original inhabitants of the area. This has left the tribal with very little land base and has forced him to retreat into the forest. The little land he now has needs to be put to optimum use and he does not have the capacity to cultivate and capacity to bear the risk of

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taking up agriculture and other horticulture programmes like his non-tribal counterpart. Without financial back-up and the market assurance, he is forced to eke out his living through sale of minor forest produce and primitive methods of slash and burn cultivation.

2.13 Industrialisation of tribal area has also posed numerous problems. Tribal is confronted with a situation where the old order has irretrievably vanished and the new order is too baffling and complicated to understand. The industries have not been able to fully absorb local tribals because of lack of technical and skilled manpower among tribals with special reference to literacy and vocational skills. The situation can be remedied only by systematic manpower planning and human resources development by imparting necessary technical skills and literacy which would in turn enable them to be employed and get absorbed in the industrial culture.

2.14 Education of tribals has also brought in its wake a set of problems. While the number of educational institutions, have increased over the last two plans, quality of education remains to be improved. There is a lot of absenteeism, wastage and stagnation, with the result that tribals who have been brought out of their socio-economic and cultural Matrix and introduced to the new world of education, have not been totally or effectively absorbed into the mainstream. This created severe maladjustment and tribal who has been partially educated has a simmering sense of frustration and dissatisfaction which only needs a slight flash point to trigger off into a revolt against the system.

2.15 These are the persons who would be vulnerable to indoctrination and potential grounds for all forms of extremism. In order to obviate this eventuality and to defuse the situation which is potentially fraught with all dangers and threatens to upset the apple-cart of administration, it is imperative that a strategy for these vulnerabl

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sections of people should be evolved and implemented with utmost sincerity and speed.

2.16 An analysis of developmental programmes over the last three decades and the present tribal predicament reveals a skewed pattern of development which has left tribals in certain pockets open to exploitative force and prone to the potentially dangerous winds of extremism.

2.17 In view of the fact that the funding from the general sector departments has been inadequate in proportion to the total population and the area and also because the funds from I.T.D.A., and D.R.D.A., do not cover these areas in view of the thin banking net-work, general level of development in these pockets has been appreciably low as compared to the rest of the area.

2.18 The total outlay of various departments funding in the district is Rs.20,096.27 lakhs*. Under the Tribal Sub-plan the allocation of funds earmarked by various general sector departments in the district is Rs.484.27 lakhs*. This comes to only 2.40% which is far less than State S.T population percentage to the total population and not to speak of percentage of district tribal population. Further, the allocation is also far less than the proportion of tribal area in the district. It is, therefore, evident that general sector departments are not spending even the minimum requirement of 6% of their budgetary provisions for the tribal sub-plan. The percapita investment in the Sub-plan area is a meagre Rs.122.27. In the district which has 24.54% S.T population, it is imperative that the general sector should spend more than the minimum requirement of 6%. In fact, their investment should be in proportion to the population. This is not being strictly adhered to by the all departments and the investment is far below the minimum requirement.

*These allocations relates to the year 1985-86.

2.19 In addition to the quantum of funds another fact of general sector programmes has been the inadequacy and irrelevance of most programmes as far as tribals are concerned. For instance, the major and medium irrigation projects have benefitted non-tribals more than tribals. By and large the heartland of tribals has been left untouched. There has virtually been no impact at all.

2.20 Under the family-oriented programmes, the I.T.D.A and D.R.D.A., are jointly implementing various economic support programmes. The annual flow of subsidy from both these agencies is Rs.240.56 lakhs (1985-86) and schemes with a total outlay of Rs.481.11 lakhs have been envisa in the sub-plan area. The target number of beneficiari under both these programmes is 11,150. So the amount spent on each family is Rs.4,315/-. Out of which 50% drawn from the institutional finance and the rest as s from either I.T.D.A or D.R.D.A . This outlay is evi not sufficient to generate incremental income to ena the beneficiary to cross the poverty line as the pr investment per household Rs.4,315/- is far less tha recommended doee of Rs.10,000/- per family. What is is additional finance and large outlays in order t up comprehensive package programme which would ge enough income and make poverty alleviation proc real and meaningful. It is, therefore necessary ment the funds from the general sector departme bodies like ITDA and DRDA in order to intensif ongoing programmes in the compact clusters so results are substantial and tangible.

2.21 Therefore, in view of the special n area marked by a sense of isolation, alienat vation and the potential danger of being dr vortex of extremism there is an imperative the ongoing programmes and supplement the erent governmental agencies.

CHAPTER-III

REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1 Financial Investment Review:

For implementation of various sectoral programmes funds are mobilised from different sources like General Sector, Special Central Assistance, Central Ministries, Institutional Finance, Banks and Tricor etc., The flow of finances from different sources are discussed hereunder.

3.2 The volume of institutional finance depends upon the loan component of programme. The individual beneficiaries oriented programmes have subsidy and loan component, the subsidy varies from 50% to 100%. Most of the programme had loan component. The information regarding short-term, medium-term and long-term loans was not forthcoming at I.T.D.A., office as such it could not be analysed. The branches of Nationalised Commercial Banks - Andhra Bank, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Vijaya Bank, Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Co-op. Agrl.Development Bank, District Co-op. Central Bank are operating in the Sub-plan Area.

3.3 The details of number of branches of each Bank are furnished hereunder:-

S.No.	Name of the Bank	No. of branches
1.	State Bank of Hyderabad	17
2.	Andhra Bank	11
3.	State Bank of India	3
4.	Vijaya Bank	2
5.	Nagarjuna Grameena Bank	36
6.	Dist.Coop-Central Bank	11
7.	Cooperative Agrl.Development Bank.	7
	Total branches:	87

3.4 Branches of Nationalised,Schedule/ Commercial and Co-operative Banks numbering 87 are operating in sub-plan area the area of operation of each branch is very limited and mostly confined to 10 Kms. radius. The interior tribal habitations remain unserved by the banks and these villages are in disadvantageous position and not able to utilise the economic assistance programmes.

3.5 Institutional finance to the tune of Rs.129.47 lakhs was mobilised from the above mentioned financial institutions and an amount of Rs.86.29 lakhs was mobdlised from TRICOR. Data on amount borrowed from Banks on differential rate of interest was not available with the Project Officer's Office as such it could not be analys

3.6 The Bank loan linked schemes are best with certain problems. For instance, the Banker is not coming forward to sanction loan to a beneficiary living beyo 10 Kms.radius of the Bank's branch headquarters. Mos bankers are giving preference to the tribal villages located either on road-side or very nearer to the ro point. As a result of this policy the tribals who badly in need of financial assistance are deprived loan and subsidy facility. The beneficiary villag are clustered around road-side and accessible vill As a result there is also over concentration of be in some clusters.

3.7 Review of year-wise releases,expenditure an shows that during the year 1980-81 an amount of lakhs(21.34%) was found to be unspent balance an amount of Rs.74.87 lakhs released. During t year 1981-82 an amount of Rs.83.72 lakhs was against Rs.84.18 lakhs released,leaving a bal Rs.0.456 lakhs(0.54%). Similarly the year 19 amount of Rs.71.51 lakhs was spent as against lakhs released.

indicating that 11.29% expenditure was in excess of the released made during that year. During the succeeding year 1983-84 an amount of Rs.98.36 lakhs was spent as against Rs.139.56 lakhs released leaving a balance of Rs.41.18 lakhs amounting to 29.50%. During the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan ie., 1984-85 an amount of Rs.333.64 lakhs was spent as against Rs.447.11 lakhs released leaving a balance of Rs.113.47 lakhs(25.37%). This implies that except during the year 1982-83, there was considerable unspent balances, while the expenditure was in excess of releases ie., 11.29%. Further it can be seen from the year-wise funds allotment there was increasing trend during the successive year except during 1982-83. Though increasing expenditure was recorded, on an average 17.60% of the released funds remained as unspent balances. This observation is evident from the following statement:-

Sl.No.	Year	Releases ** index	Expenditure** index	Unspent balance as % to the release
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1980-81	100.00	100.00	21.34
2.	1981-82	113.51	142.16	00.54
3.	1982-83	76.32	85.541	11.29(z)
4.	1983-84	217.21	137.41	29.50
5.	1984-85	320.37	339.76	25.37

** The data relates to special central assistance and other sources also. The other sources are not specified as such further classification is not given and source of funding could not be indicated.

(z) Excess percentage of expenditure.
For details vide Annexure No.I

The Data was not forthcoming from I.T.D.A.,'s Office on General Sector programme year-wise financial and physical achievements. As such the comprehensive piecture of development effort could not be depicted in so far as it relates to General Sector Departments. It is evident from this, that the I.T.D.A itself was not fully aware of the developmental efforts made by the general sector departments. Similarly all the general sector departments are also not informing the I.T.D.A., about their respective plan programmes and their efforts were made to collect data on the achievements of the general sector departments in the sub-plan area. Inspite of the best efforts, only 11 general sector departments reported incomplete data that too for certain years only, while the rest have expressed their inability to provide required data. Therefore it isevident from this situation that concept of major thrust of development from the general sector is not at fully operationalised and consequently programme coordination and integration ia also lacking in this regard during the Sixth Five Year Plan. As mentioned earlier the complete data pertaining to institutional finance is also not forthcoming from I.T.D.A's office. The year-wise releases and expenditure data under tribal Sub-plan and institutional finance was collected from different sources and these figures are only provisional. This is one of the limitations of this study. This is a major hurdle for assessment of performance.

3.8 Government have taken several measures to save the tribals from exploitation of non-tribal population living in the sub-plan area. The protective legislation was implemented besides taking special measures to protect the interests of tribals. Special machinery has been created for the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Protective Legislations.

3.9 The Scheduled Tribes are facing problems while obtaining financial assistance from Nationalised Banks and other financ institutions for want of necessary land records, pattas etc.' In order to obviate this difficult situation, Survey and

Settlement Operations have been initiated in the Sub-Plan area. Out of 892 inhabited schedule villages 842 have been taken up for survey and 812 out of 842 villages have been surveyed leaving the balance of 30 villages. Government have also taken measures for supplying village maps and sub-division records in respect of scheduled villages in the sub-plan area. It was reported that 708 villages of the I.T.D.A., were supplied with the above records. Through the Survey and settlement operations 33,924 scheduled tribes were given pattas covering 47,430 hectares, besides 8,641 non-tribals getting pattas for an area measuring 15,075 hects. The review reveals that considerable progress is made in this regard.

3.10 The main objective of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation is to prohibit transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal in scheduled villages. As a result of enforcement of provisions of Land Transfer Regulation 1959 and it was reported that 1886 cases of illegal transfer (benamy transfers) were detected covering 0.04 lakhs hectares during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the follow-up measures of this legislation, enquiries have been initiated under section 3(1) of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation 1959 and 6727 cases were disposed off covering 9561 hectares. Consequent on the disposal of these cases, tribal land measuring 3015.68 Hectares were restored to 2242 tribal owners. This leaves balance of 12,194 cases, involving land measuring 0.24 lakhs hectares in the scheduled area of this district. It is evident from the above data that the magnitude of the problem is on the high side.

3.11 Government have provided many privileges and concessions to tribals in respect of excise and forest policy, besides protecting them from exploitation of non-tribal, contractors and middle men. As a part of anti-exploitative measures the Government have established Girijan Co-operative Corporation under Co-operative sector, to cater to the credit and consumer needs of tribals and also to purchase the Minor Forest Produce collected by tribals by offering them reasonable price and selling domestic requirements - - - - - - - - - - -

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to the tribals at fair prices. There are 5 Girijana Produce cooperative Marketing Societies and a net-work of 133 D.R. Depots to cater to the marketing needs of tribals. There are, 14,461 tribals are enrolled as members in these societies.

3.12 During the VI Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs.333.35 lakhs was released and as against this and an amount of Rs.416.260 lakhs was spent on various developmental programmes under special central assistance. The year-wise details of releases and expenditure incurred under Special Central Assistance is furnished in Annexure-I

3.13 During the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs.58.665, lakhs was spent on various schemes benefitting 6,665 scheduled tribe families. The details of sectorwise expenditure is furnished hereunder:-

Sl.No.	Name of the sector	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Agriculture	6.708
2.	Animal Husbandry	16.973
3.	Engineering	9.270
4.	Medical and Health	2.511
5.	Education	2.162
6.	Administration	11.028
7.	Others	10.013
	Total:	58.665

3.14 As seen from the above statement, Animal Husbandry Sector has the large share followed by Engineering Sector.

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Administration also had considerable share in expenditure during the year under review. While the Medical and Health Services and Education Sector has the least share of expenditure. To have comparative picture of physical achievements under various programmes are as follows:-

3.15

Sl.No.	Sector and Scheme	Unit	Qty/Area in Hects.		No.of beneficiaries.
I.	AGRICULTURE:				
	Seed Exchange Programme	M.Ts.	29.8/477.1		479
	Hybrid Maize	M.Ts	5.5/312.0		200
	Green-gram	M.Ts	6.7/532.0		600
	Gingely	M.Ts.	1.6/440.0		450
	Ground-nut	M.Ts.	2.23/89.2		215
	Chillies	M.Ts.	4.50/120.0		300
	Vegetables	M.Ts.	9.00/90.0		1500
	Chemical Fertilizers	M.Ts.	91.05/318.0		410
	TOTAL:		130.38	2378.3	4154
	Pesticides	Litres	817	400	817
II.	HORTICULTURE				
	Citrus	Plants	-	90	90
	Cashew	Plants	-	306	306
	Vegetables	Plants	-	90	90
III.	AYACUT DEVELOPMENT	-		540	540
IV.	COMMUNITY IRR.WELLS				
	C.I.Wells	Nos.	10	100	100
V.	L.I.SCHEMES	-		-	9
VI.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY				
	a)Plough Bullocks	Nos.	244	-	244
	b)Sheep Units		30	-	30
	c)Poultry Units		10	-	10
	d)Milch Animals		275	-	275
	Total:			3,904.3	6,665

3.16 Two Milk Chilling Centres were started at Kothagudem and Yellandu. One Poultry Unit was established at Paloncha with 100 lairs as Domonstration-cum-Training Centre. Three natural breeding centres were maintained covering (12) villages during this year under review.

317 The programme-wise achievements mentioned in the above statement reveals the fact that 39.33 metric tonnes of seeds were distributed to 3,744 tribal beneficiaries covering 2,060.3 hectares. Chemical fertilizers weighing 91.05 metric tonnes were supplied to 410 beneficiaries covering 318 hectares. Under plant protection measures pesticides measuring 817 litres were supplied to S.T families covering 400 hectares. Under Horticulture programme citrus and cashew plantations were supplied to 396 tribal beneficiaries covering 396 hectares. That is to say each household raised Horticultural plantations at the rate of 1 hectare per household. Under ayacut development 540 beneficiaries were developed. Under irrigation sector C.I.Wells programme was taken up and 10.C.I wells were sunk during the year benefitting 100 tribal farmers and established irrigation facility to 100 hectares. Under Animal Husbandry Sector 244 pairs of ploughbullocks and 30 sheep units were supplied to the tribals. Besides this 10 poultry units and 275 Milch Animals were supplied to the tribals.

3.18 1981-'82:- During this year an Amount of Rs.76.955 lakhs was spent as against 47.72 lakhs released benefitting 6,502 tribal households. The sector-wise details of expenditure incurred during this year are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of the sector	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)
	I.T.D.A.,	
1.	Irrigation,	9.516
2.	Agriculture	32.432
3.	Animal Husbandry	12.931
4.	Cooperation	3.567
5.	Industries	4.790
6.	Education,	4.790
7.	Medical and Health	0.837
8.	Administration	3.750
9.	New-schemes	4.762
	Total:	76.955

3.19 It is evident from the above statement that Agriculture Sector has the major share ie., 42.14% followed by Animal Husbandry sector ie., 17%, while irrigation sector had 16.80% of expenditure only. A significant feature is that Administration has recorded a very low expenditure when compared to the preceeding year. This is due to investment on vehicles like Jeeps, Tractors and expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vehicles and creation of administrative infrastructure in the previous year.. Certain additional sectors like Industries, Cooperation and new schemes find place during this year expenditure pattern. Medical and Health Services sector has recorded a poor allocation and performance as evident from the above statement. While education had recorded increased expenditure ie., 4.37 lakhs as against Rs.2.16 lakhs during the preceeding year.

3.20 To have a detailed analysis of physical achievements during this year are furnished.

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Unit	Qty	Area in hectares	No. of beneficiaries
I.	AGRICULTURE				
1.	L.I.Schemes	Nos.	50	300	600
2.	Supply of Plant Protection Equipment (Sprayers)	Nos.	270	-	270
3.	Seed Exchange Programme on 50% Subsidy basis	M.T	111.4	3,600	2,000
4.	Plant protection chemicals.	LTs	200	80	200
5.	Supply of protection inputs to OJFS seeds and fertilizers.	-	26	1,800	500
6.	Horticulture:				
	a) Mango	-	-	193.2	193
	b) Acid Line	-	-	79.6	80
	c) Cashew-nut	-	-	200	200
7.	Sericulture	-	-	297.6	72
8.	Krishnasagar Agrl. Farm(Maintained by ITDA.,)	-	22	8.8 Hect. covered with HYV Paddy for seed purpose.	

Mango Stones	Nos	5000			Mango Stones were planted for grafting methods.

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.	Supply of Plough bullocks	Nos.	861	-	861
2.	Supply of Bullock-carts	Nos.	605	-	605
3.	Supply of sheep Units	Nos.	250	-	250
4.	Milch Animals	Nos.	36	-	36
5.	Maintenance of Natural Breeding centre	Nos.	4	(4)	Natural breeding centres maintained
6.	Poultry Units maintenance	Nos.	19	(19)	Poultry Units at Ashram Schools
7.	Estt. of Fodder Plots	Nos.	1	(1)	Fodder-Plot established at LSV.Vinayakapuram.
8.	Supply of Vety.Drugs	Nos.	50 50	-	Drugs supplied Vety.Hospitals.
9.	Maintenance of Mobile Projects	Nos.	2		Two Mobile Input Projects maintained.

III. IRRIGATION:

1.	Borewells at Timmampeta	Nos.	1	200	100
2.	Borewells at Aswaraopeta	Nos.	1	50	25
3.	S/R to anicut cross Chintalagandi Vagu near Mittapalli	Nos	1	25	20
4.	L.I.S at Sarvaram	Nos.	1	100	50
5.	L.I.S at Chittiramaram	Nos.	1	100	50
6.	Drinking water wells	Nos.	1	-	-
7.	Construction of SRT and 2RT quarters	Nos.	36 SRT 2 RT	-	-
8.	Tribal Complex at Bhadrachalam.	Nos.	1	-	-

IV. SURPLUS LANDS:

1.	Supply of Plough Bullocks	Nos.	51	-	51
2.	Supply of Fertilizers	Acs	-	304	151
3.	Open Wells	Nos	37	37	37
4.	Plough Bullocks + Cart	Nos.	151	-	151
					6,502

3.21 The sector-wise and schemewise achievements presented in the foregoing statement reveals that a good number of programmes were implemented and as many as 4,042 tribals were covered andán area measuring 6252.8 hectares were covered under these programmes. Besides this an Agriculture Research and Training farm at Krishnasagar was maintained during this year. An area measuring 8.8 hectares was covered with High Yielding variety Paddy for seed purpose and 50,000 Mango stones(Seeds) were planted for grafting purpose. Sericulture programme was also taken up during this year and 297.60 hectares were covered benefitting 72 tribal households. The next sector which has recorded considerable expenditure is Animal Husbandry as noted above. Under this sector Plough Bullocks,Bullocks with carts, sheep units, Milch Animals were supplied benefitting 1752 tribal households. Besides this (4) natural breeding centres were maintained and 19 poultry units were opened in the Ashram Schools. Under irrigation sector borewells scheme, L.I.Scheme was taken up, covering 245 tribal beneficiaries. Besides this, staff quarters, hostel buildings for Girls Hostel and Girls and Boys hostel was taken up. Additional accommodation was also provided for the tribal students. Under surplus land scheme plough bullocks, fertilizers, seeds and plough bullocks with carts were supplied to the 353 tribal households. Besides this 37 tribal were provided with open wells for irrigation purpose.

3.22 Medical and Health Services:- An E.C.G., Machine was supplied at the cost of Rs.20,000/- to the Government Hospital. Nearly 20 Physically handicapped tribals were given treatment at St. Mary Hospital Khammam, and an amount of Rs.9,000/- was spent towards the cost of X-ray films, T.B.drugs and supply of wooden furniture and ceiling fans to the medical institutions located in the tribal area.

3.23 Under Fisheries Development Programme the four S.T. youth were sent to Regional Fisheries Training Centre at Warangal for a period of 3 months training in Fisheries. The trainees were trained with Rs.150/- stipend each.

The S.T fishermen society Pusugudem was registered and the members were supplied with Nylon Yarn.

3.24 1982-83: During this year an amount of Rs.60.01 lakhs was spent on various sectoral programmes benefitting 4,666 tribals against Rs.44.88 lakhs released. The sector-wise expenditure during this year is as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Agriculture	4.598
2.	Horticulture	1.747
3.	Animal Husbandry	17.061
4.	Minor Irrigation	5.785
5.	Medical and Health	0.792
6.	Co-operation	0.010
7.	Industries and Training	0.459
8.	Administration	17.163
9.	Sericulture	5.563
10.	Others	6.832
	Total:	60.010

3.25 As seen from the above statement Animal Husbandry sector has the larget share in expenditure during this year followed by other schemes 11.38% while expenditure on administration was on par with Animal Husbandry Sector. The Agriculture sector had 7.66% share of the total expenditure of the year. Sericulture has registered considerable expenditure. Medical and Health Services,Co-operation, Industries and Training had negligible share. However, it is noticed that expenditure was more than the releases.

3.26 The sector-wise and programme-wise physical achievements are presented in the following statement:

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Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Unit	Nos.	Hect.	Benefs.
I.	Agriculture				
1.	Land Development of Land assignees on 100% subsidy	Hect.	-	509.60	1,274
2.	Introduction of commercial crops and supply of inputs on 50% subsidy.		-	800.00	1,000
II.	Horticulture				
1.	Cashew orchards		-	1,740.00	1,740
III.	Sericulture				
1.	Mulberry cultivation	Hect.	-	54	54
IV.	Animal Husbandry				
1.	Plough Bullocks	Nos.	92	-	92
2.	Supply of Sheep Units	"	40	-	40
3.	Supply of Plough Bullocks to Land Assignees.	"	23	-	23
V.	Minor Irrigation				
	Individual Irrigation Wells.	"	443	-	443
		TOTAL:		3,103.60	4,666

3.27 The sector-wise and programme-wise achievements presented in the above statement indicates 2,274 beneficiaries were covered and 1,309.6 hectares were covered under Land Development (Assigned Lands) scheme. The scheme was implemented on full subsidy basis and introduction of commercial crops and supply of inputs was implemented on 50% subsidy basis. Only cashew plantation was taken up over an area of 1,740 hectares covering 1,740 tribal households. Under Sericulture, Mulberry cultivation was taken-up in 54.60 hectares covering 54 tribal beneficiaries. Under Animal Husbandry, Plough Bullocks, sheep

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units were supplied to 155 tribal beneficiaries. This includes 23 beneficiaries covered under Land Assignment and Development scheme. During this year under Minor Irri - gation programme 443 individual irrigation wells were sunk for the benefit of tribals.

1983-84

3.28 During this year an amount of Rs.85.550 lakhs was spent as against Rs.107.00 lakhs released and 3,338 S.T families were assisted under various economical development programmes. The sector-wise details of expen -diture are furnished hereunder:-

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
	I.T.D.A.,	
1.	Agriculture	17.816
2.	Sericulture	0.190
3.	Horticulture	13.131
4.	Animal Husbandry	8.171
5.	Minor Irrigation	18.649
6.	Industries	1.742
7.	Medical and Health	0.101
8.	Social Forestry	0.027
9.	Social Welfare	0.490
10.	Administration	17.554
11.	Others	7.679
	Total:	85.550

3.29 The sector-wise expenditure reveals that major portion had gone to irrigation ie., 21.61% followed by Agriculture and Horticulture 20.82%, 15.34% respectively. However the expenditure on administration was on high side and was almost on par with Agriculture sector. This was due to movement on vehicles, tractors and maintenance and repairs of vehicles and additions to the infrastructure facilities. The expenditure on Animal husbandry sector

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was less than preceding year. While Medical and Health Services, Social Forestry and Social Welfare was negligible expenditure.

The Sector wise physical achievements under various programmes is furnished in the following statement:-

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Unit	Nos.	Area in Hects.	Beneficiaries
I.	Agriculture				
	a) Assigned land development	-	-	108.8	272
	b) Whole village demonstration	-	-	214.4	536
	c) Tobacco Barns	Nos.	34	-	34
II.	Sericulture				
	a) Sericulture	-	-	0.8	2
	b) Tassar	-	-	16.0	40
III.	Hosticulture				
	a) New beneficiaries	-	-	879.6	1,397
	b) Social Forestry	-	-	8.0	20
IV.	Animal Husbandry*				
	a) Sheep Goat Units	-	-	-	237
	b) Plough Bullocks+ Carts	-	-	-	370
	c) Plough Bullocks	-	-	-	110
	d) Dairy	-	-	-	-
	e) Piggery Units	-	-	-	59
V.	Minor Irrigation*				
	a) Irrigation Wells	-	-	30.0	87
	b) L.I.Schemes	-	-	-	150
VI.	I.S.B.*				
	Kirana shops etc.,.	-	-	-	24
				1,257.6	3,338

* Scheme-wise details are not furnished.

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3.30 Physical achievements under various programmes reveals that 842 S.T households were benefitted under land development scheme, whole village Demonstration and tobacco barns under Agriculture sector. Under this programme 323.20 hectares were covered. Under Sericulture, Tassar and Mulberry Cultivation was taken up over 16.8 Hectares covering 42 beneficiaries. In this year in Horticulture sector, Social Forestry scheme was implemented and new beneficiaries were covered under Horticulture programme in 887.6 hectares and this programme have extended benefit to 1,417 S.T families. In Animal Husbandry sector Sheep/goat units, plough Bullocks + Carts, Dairy and Piggery Units were supplied to 776 beneficiaries. Irrigation wells and L.I.Schemes were taken up during this year covering 237 S.T beneficiaries and these programmes provided irrigation facilities for 30 hectares. Under ISB., sector, 24 beneficiaries were covered.

1984-'85

3.31 An amount of Rs.75 lakhs was released during this year as against this releases an amount of Rs. 135.08 lakhs was spent covering 5,163 S.T beneficiaries by the end of March, 1985. Under Anti-poverty Line Programme during the year under reference 4,620 S.T families were set out a target. The sector-wise expenditure details upto September, 1984 are furnished hereunder:-

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme I.T.D.A.,	Expenditure * (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Agriculture	37.488
2.	Horticulture	2.891
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.530
4.	Minor Irrigation	19.155
5.	Medical & Health	0.009
6.	Fisheries	0.386
7.	Sericulture	0.437
8.	Mass contact programme	0.250
9.	Industries & Training	0.978
10.	Education.	3.006
11.	Administration	7.025
	Total:	76.155

*Sector-wise expenditure upto Sept.84. Sector-wise expenditure upto March,85 is not reported.

3.32 As seen from the expenditure pattern that 49% of the expenditure was on Agriculture sector followed by Minor Irrigation 25%, while Horticulture and Animal Husbandry has a small percentage of expenditure. In the Education Sector has recorded 4% expenditure, while Medical and Health services continued to record small percentage of expenditure. It is seen from the above statement that administration has recorded for less amount of expenditure than previous years. The scheme-wise physical achievements under various sectors are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Unit	Nos.	Area in hectares	Bene-fs.
I.	Agriculture:				
1.	Assigned Land Development.	Hect.	-	818.8	818
2.	Borewells	Nos.	-	172.0	85
II.	Sericulture				
1.	Sericulture	Hect	-	19.0	47
III.	Horticulture				
1.	New beneficiaries	Hect	-	2,221.2	2541
2.	Social Forestry	"	-	281.8	353
IV.	Minor Irrigation				
1.	I.I.Wells	Nos.	379	320	379
2.	C.I.Wells	Nos.	6	40	30
3.	M.I.Schemes	Nos.	26	360	453
4.	Supply of Elect-ric Motors	Nos	29	-	29
5.	Supply of Oil Engines	Nos.	27	-	27
V.	Animal Husbandry				
1.	Sheep/Goat Units	Units	29	-	29
2.	Plough Bullocks	Nos.	236	-	236
3.	Plough Bullocks + Cart	Nos.	18	-	18
4.	Piggery	Nos.	31	-	31
VI.	Fisheries	Nos.	12	-	12
VII.	I.S.B	Nos.	45	-	45
	Total:			4,235.8	5,163

3.33 The Physical achievements under various sectoral programmes reveals that land development, Bore-wells programmes were taken in Agriculture sector covering 990.80 hect., benefitting 933 S.Ts. Under sericulture programme, 19 hectares were covered and 47 S.T beneficiaries received the assistance. Under Horticulture 2,506 hectares were covered and 2,894 Tribal families were assisted. Individual Irrigation wells, community irrigation wells, M.I.Schemes were taken-up and 720 hectares were provided with irrigation facility and 862 tribals were benefitted under this programme. Electric motors and Oil Engines were also supplied to 56 Tribal beneficiaries. Under Animal Husbandry sector, Sheep/Goat Units, Plough Bullocks, Bullock-carts, Piggery Units were supplied to 314 Tribals. Under Fisheries programme 12 tribal households were assisted and under I.S.B., Sector 45 tribal households were assisted.

3.34 It is learnt from Integrated Tribal Development Agency that no household survey was conducted for identifying target groups and selection of beneficiaries. There is no internal news letter also in the I.T.D.A.,. There is no common standardised procedure for identification and selection of beneficiaries under different sectoral programmes.

3.35 The I.T.D.A., is identifying and selecting beneficiaries among the S.Ts who gives their applications for sanction of schemes. The general proceedure adopted is that applications given by the tribals are forwarded to the concerned Block Development Officers in some cases with a request to verify the bonafides, eligibility and need of the applicant and return the same to the concerned Sectoral Officer of the I.T.D.A., along with his views and specific

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recommendations on the request made by the applicant, while in some cases the Sectoral Officers of I.T.D.A are directly verifying the bonafides. On receipt of the application by the Sectoral Officer, the application is processed and recommended to the Project officer with his remarks. Final selection of the beneficiary and sanction of the scheme is accorded by the Project officer depending on the merits of the applicant and endorsement made by the Village Development Officer and Block Development Officer as well as Sectoral Officers. At times the Sectoral Officer also visits the beneficiary village and verify the bonafides of the applicant and check-up the feasibility of the schemes and record his observations on request made by the applicant. Of late, with regard to irrigation sources like wells etc., the Geo-physicist attached to the Engineering Cell of I.T.D.A., visits the field and conducts the feasibility survey and recommends applications and also suggests the location specifics for sinking of wells etc.,. The subsidy portion is released to the applicants in instalments, after review of the progress of the scheme with a view to ensure proper utilisation of financial assistance given to the tribal beneficiaries.

3.36 The coverage of beneficiaries under Special Central Assistance Programme during the year 1980-81. was 6,665 beneficiaries and during the year 1981-82 S.T, households numbering 6,502 were covered under different sectoral programmes. During the following year 4,666 beneficiaries were covered under Special Central Assistance. During the year 1983-84 S.T beneficiaries numbering 3,338 were covered under economic assistnce programme. During the following year 5,163 S.T families were covered under different economic assistance programmes. Thus in total the I.T.D.A., was able to provide economic assistance to 26,334 tribal households during the VI Five Year Plan, while 17,212 tribal households were assisted under Anti-poverty Line

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programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Besides this D.R.D.A., was implementing various economic assistance and household benefit oriented schemes and it has covered 8,048 S.T households besides assisting 11,639 S.C households, while another 11,658 households belonging to other communities were assisted during IV Five Year Plan. The total investment by D.R.D.A., works out to Rs.324.60 lakhs during this period.

3.37 Regarding the extent of coverage of tribal families it is estimated about 11,000 tribal families were covered during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period under various sectoral programmes of I.T.D.A.,. At the end of Fifth Five Year Plan it was estimated there would be 75,000 tribal households, of which 11,000 were reported to be covered by various I.T.D.A., programmes. This leaves another 64,000 scheduled tribe households to be covered at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. One of the objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan was to cover 50% of the tribal families ie., 32,000 to enable them to cross over the Poverty Line. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the Anti Poverty Line Programmes were accorded top priority and programmes formulation was oriented towards this end and efforts were intensified on a war footing. In consonance with this policy, family benefit oriented programmes were taken up on priority basis and the percentage of allocation of funds to the family benefit oriented programmes was originally increased., As mentioned earlier on an average 6 % of the T.S.P. funds were earmarked for family benefit oriented programmes while 58.65% of the S.C.A are allocated for family benefit oriented programmes. I.T.D.A, D.R.D.A., were able to cover 25,290 S.T families under Anti-poverty Line programme. But this achievement is less than the target number ie., 32,000 as mentioned earlier is one of the objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan. However the I.T.D.A., could make a headway by way of providing economic assistance to 26334 * families under different sectoral programmes. But all these 26,334 households did

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* This includes member of households assisted by ITDA., under General Economic Assistance Programme and Anti Poverty Line Assistance Programme.

not receive the package of inputs as required to enable them to cross over the poverty line. It may be mentioned that I.T.D.A., by itself could cover only 17,242 households under Anti-poverty Line-programmes. But coverage works out only to 53.88% of the targetted households ie., 32,000 households. This target was suggested by the working group in their report on Tribal Development during Sixth Five Year Plan. D.R.D.A., also supplemented the efforts of I.T.D.A., by way of covering 8,048 households under Anti-Poverty Line Programme. This constitutes 79.03% of the targetted families. Thus in total, both I.T.D.A and D.R.D.A were able to cover 25,290 tribal households as against 32,000 target under Anti-Poverty Line programme in Sub-Plan area during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

3.38 It is also observed that there is no arrangement or record available readily at Project Headquarters as to verify whether the particular applicant was sanctioned any scheme or financial assistance by I.T.D.A., or D.R.D.A on earlier occasion. In the absence of such a mechanism, there is every possibility for duplication of efforts and repetition of assistance to same tribal households. Even some vocal applicants may manipulate to get more benefits either on his name or on his household members. This is evident from the year-wise achievement presented earlier. The sum of sector-wise number of beneficiaries is not tallying with the number of beneficiaries covered in each year. This indicates that certain number of beneficiaries had received benefits under different schemes during the same year.

3.39 The principle of coverage of beneficiaries " Poorest and then the poor on progressive scale" is also not observed. On the other hand first come first served was followed and it resulted in undue clustering and back-ward islands are increasing in number. In this process

only enthusiastic and economically viable applicants are reaping the benefits and others continue to remain backward. The project authority point of view is that enthusiastic applicants are covered in preference to others as to ensure the proper utilisation of assistance and subsidy and to enable the tribal families to cross over the poverty line.

3.40 Administrative Structure:- For programme formulation and implementation of various development programmes, I.T.D.A., was created during 1975, March and Project headquarters was initially located at the District headquarters and subsequently for administrative convenience and locational advantages, the I.T.D.A. headquarters was shifted to Paloncha. The Project Officer with supporting sectoral officers in various disciplines was sanctioned and of-late new programmes such as Sericulture, Horticulture, Social Forestry, RLEGP., NREP., Shifting Cultivation, Rehabilitation, Engineering wings etc., were sanctioned and added to I.T.D.A., (1984-85). The following is the staffing pattern of the I.T.D.A.,

1.	Project Officer	: Overall supervision,
2.	Spl.Dy.Collector	: For implementing Protective Regulation,
3.	Asst Project Officer (Dist.Tribal Welfare Officer)	: Tribal Welfare,
4.	Project Vety.officer	: Animal Husbandry,
5.	Project Agrl.Officer	: Agriculture,
6.	Executive Engineer	: Irrigation works, Roads & Buildings.
7.	Asst.Director(Seri.)	: Sericulture,
8.	Project Hort.Officer	: Horticulture-Podu Scheme Horticultural Centres.
9.	Addl.Dist.Medical and Health Officer	: Med & Health Services.
10.	Project Horticulture Officer(Incharge)	: Social Forestry-Shifting Cultivators Rehabilitation schemes.
11.	Administrative Officer	:Administration.

12. Asst.Accounts Officer : Accounts,

13. Statistical Officer/ Statistical Asst. : Monitoring & Reporting.

14. APO(Information and Public Relations) : Information & Publicity.

District Tribal Welfare Officer is redesignated as Asst.Project Officer(General) and the office is attached to I.T.D.A.,

3.41 Supporting Staff ie., technical and ministerial is provided for the above mentioned Unit Officers. The staff position ie., category-wise sanctioned posts and the posts filled in for the proceeding two years ie., 1983 to 1985 is furnished hereunder:

Contd. 36

S.No.	Name of the post	No.of posts.	Whether filled or not
1.	Project Officer	1	filled
2.	Spl.Dy.Collector	1	"
3.	Asst.Project Officer(TW)	1	"
4.	Project Veterinary Officer	1	"
5.	Project Agrl.Officer	1	"
6.	Executive Engineer	1	"
7.	Asst.Director(Sericulture)	1	"
8.	Project Hort.Officer(Shifting Cultivation)	1	"
9.	Horticulture Officer	1	"
10.	Addl.Dist.Medl. & Health Officer	1	"
11.	Social Forestry(Shifting Cultivation) Project Hort. Officer i/c.	1	"
12.	Asst.Accounts Officer	1	"
13.	Statistical Officer/	1	Vacant,sanctioned in early '85.
14.	Extension officer(Agrl.)	(1+1)	filled
15.	Extension Officer(Animal Husban.)	1	"
16.	Manager,	1	"
17.	Assistants(UDCs)	2	"
18.	Statistical Assistant	1	"
19.	Steno-Typist	1	"
20.	Attenders	9	"
	Horticulture Nursery:		
21.	Sub-Assistant	1	No
22.	Malies	5	filled
23.	Jr.Asst-cum-store keeper	1	No
24.	Attender	1	filled
25.	Watchman	1	"

3.42 Inservice Training is intended for the staff to update their knowledge and skills but none of the Officers

and ministerial staff were deputed for training during the period under reference ie., preceeding two years.

3.43 One Engineering Division and 4 Sub-divisions with supporting staff was also sanctioned during the later part of 1984-85 financial year for implementing the irrigation and construction works.

3.44 Incentives to Staff:- To motivate and to sustain the interest of the employees working in the sub-plan area and in view of adverse climatic conditions and difficult living and working conditions in the tribal area, Government have provided the following incentives:-

1. Existing Bad climate Allowance at 10% basic pay subject to maximum of Rs.150/-per month.
2. 10% basic pay towards Addl.H.R.A in lieu of rent free quarters to a maximum Rs.150/- p.m.
3. Special pay of Rs.200/- for Project Officers & Rs.100/- for Dist.Tribal Welfare Officers working as Asst.Project Officers of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies whose headquaters is located in Tribal Area.

3.45 After review of the working of the incentives schemes introduced for the benefit of employees working in tribal areas, Government taken decision to modify the scheme and also added new incentives. The details are as follows:-

1. Addl.H.R.A is enhanced from 10% to 20% in case of second class agency subject to a maximum of Rs.300/- p.m.
2. Separation allowance at the rate of 15% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs.300/- p.m to the employees who keep their family in areas outside the tribal areas for want of educational facilities.
3. Education allowance of Rs.100.pm for students residing in recognised hostels outside the tribal areas.
4. A cash reward of Rs.2,000/- for officers who learn local tribal dialect.

3.46 Government further reviewed the employee's incentive schemes and sanctioned a flat rate of 20% of basic pay as special compensatory allowance in lieu of separation allowance of 15% of basic pay and education allowance of Rs.100/- per child per month. Due to scarcity and non-availability of residential accommodation for staff working in tribal areas. Government have taken up staff residential quarters construction programmes on a large scale (1984-85) and providing rent free quarters and rental quarters to the staff working in tribal areas.

3.47 Financial Powers:- To facilitate the Project Administration for taking decisions on sanctioning of schemes, implementation and to reduce the procedural delays and time-lag, Government delegated financial powers to the Project Officer and Chairman, I.T.D.A., upto 1 lakh rupees and 2 lakh rupees respectively.

3.48 To improve the socio-economic conditions and to help the tribal households mostly household benefit oriented schemes are formulated and implemented in the sub-plan area. Various schemes implemented under Special Central Assistance in the sub-plan areas are as follows:-

1. Horticulture: a) Mango Plantations,
   b) Cashew Plantatons,
2. Sericulture: a) Mulberry cultivation, plantations, supply of equipments etc.,.
3. Social Forestry: a) Raising of mixed plantations- Mango, Cashew, Guava, Eucalyptus etc.,.
4. Comprehensive assigned land development programme: a) Jungle Clearance
   b) Provision of Irrigation source
   c) Supply of inputs for crops
5. Ayacut development:
   a) Supply of inputs for first crops.
6. Supply of Plough Bullocks to land assignees,

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7. Sinking of individual irrigation wells and supply of electric motors,

8. Sinking of dug-cum-borewells and supply of electric motors- Oil Eigines,

9. Community Irrigation Wells (C.I Wells) for the benefit of marginal farmers,

10. Lift Irrigation scheme on river banks,

11. Supply of Plough Bullocks and carts,

12. Supply of sheep Units,

13. Formation of Fish Ponds and Fish-forming,

14. Supply of Milch Animals,

15. Trade assistance,

Sanction of financial assistance under Trade Assistance,

3.49. I.T.D.A is also implementing Horticulture Programme, Irrigation Wells, Open and Bore-wells, supply of Electric Motors, Oil Engines, Cattle Breeding Programme, Sheep Units and Plough Bullocks for the benefit of Primitive Tribal Groups, namely Hill Reddis. Further I.T.D.A is also implementing development programmes for the tribals in MADA., pockets outside sub-plan area.

3.50 Besides this, District Rural Development Agency is also implementing a good number of schemes under Anti Poverty Line Programme in the Sub-Plan area. The scheme details are furnished in the Annexure-No.II.

3.51 The I.T.D.A schemes are implemented by the Project Officer who provides financial assistance with the technical opinion and supervision of the Unit Officers. The financial assistance has three components, namely, Subsidy, Bank loan, Self contribution and Margin Money from TRICOR. The subsidy pattern varies from scheme to scheme and the quantum of subsidy is 50% and 100% in some cases depending on the scheme.

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3.52 A perspective plan for 15 years with an estimated outlay of Rs. 45 crores was proposed and growth centre approach was adopted as strategy for accelerating the socio-economic developments and to integrate the area and tribals with the other communities. It was observed that growth centre approach built into the prospective plan was not operationalised while implementing the annual plans of the I.T.D.A. The I.T.D.A has prepared Mid-term Plan (for Five Years, 1980-85) besides preparing Annual Action Plan for Five Years and the Annual Action Plans include programmes for Primitive Tribal Groups (Hill Reddis-Konda Reddis) MADA., pockets, Tribal Sub-Plan and District Rural Development Agency. Some changes are made in implementation depending on the funds and technical clearance of the scheme. Certain centrally sponsored schemes like RLEGP, NREP., and Disaster Management Schemes like Dreught and Flood relief works are also implemented by the I.T.D.A.,. These schemes have focus on individual approach. The general sector programmes are formulated and implemented by the district officers in the sub-plan area. The Project Officer has no control over the general sector programmes, he is not posted with information about planning and implementation of general sector programmes. To this extent monitoring and reporting system is poor in general sector. However during the Sixth Five Year Plan begenning was made to co-ordinate and control the general sector programmes. The attempts made in pooling of funds from different sources have yielded poor results. Consequently the I.T.D.A., is intensifying its efforts to mobilise and pool the funds from General Sector Departments. This excercise is a part of single line of command and administration. The delay with regard to general sector programmes is due to the fact that they are not completely in the

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control of the Project Officer, and he is not the Chief Controlling Officer at the district level. The Project Officer attends the review meeting to have a first hand knowledge of the field situation. The scheme related to D.R.D.A., are co-ordinated by Project Officer in so far as they are concerned to Sub-plan area. This helps to reduce the incidence of duplication of efforts regarding development programme for tribals.

3.53 The I.T.D.A., has taken up such schemes which would help the tribal households directly tosupplement their meagre income and cross over the Poverty line. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the I.T.D.As programmes content gradually got oriented towards anti-poverty line schemes and household benefit programmes. It is in tune with this policy allocation of funds are made for implementing family benefit oriented programmes and Anti-poverty Line Programme. It was reported that 8874 families were assisted under Anti-Poverty Line Programme under sub-plan by the I.T.D.A., and about 8,048 families were assisted by D.R.D.A., under Anti-poverty Line Programme.

3.54 The review of funds allocation releases and utilisation indicates facts that programmes are mainly evolved while keeping the financial, time and other resources constraint in view. As such the question of going in for additional funds seldom arises. There is a inbuilt flexibility in programme planning and implementation. The funds are released by the State Government in respect of special central assistance. However, the Project Officer while implementing the programme, the sectoral allocation made in the Action Plan are kept in view, but in some cases it was noticed the programme contents and financial allocations were marginally altered and new schemes are also taken up in some sectors like Agriculture, Irrigation, Industries,

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Small Business etc.,. With regard to General sector, the programmes are evolved and finalised and funds are allocated accordingly by the sectoral head at the State level. The head of the departments also indicates the schematic allocations and releases the funds to the Sectoral Officer at the district level. Generally the allocations made under each scheme are to be utilised for the same purpose and diversion is not permissible. And of late only in some cases the releases are made directly to the Project Officer who in turn is implementing the scheme in consultation with the concerned Sectoral Officer of the district level. Only a limited progress is achieved in this direction as only a few number of General sector Departments namely Horticulture, Fisheries, Sericulture, Agriculture etc., have adopted this pooling medhods. While in case of other general sector departments, programmes are implemented by them directly. Unless all the department funds are pooled and placed at the disposal of the Project Officer, it may not be possible for the Project Officer to have a full control over the programme planning and implementation and coordination. This sort of working arrangement will also help to eliminate the delay in sanctioning and implementation of the schemes in general sector. It would also be handy for the Project Officer to monitor the programmes.

3.55 With regard to identification of backward areas within the Sub-plan area, former Blocks like Kunavaram, Vara Ramachandrapuram, Venkatapuram, Bhadrachalam were identified as most backward pockets, while Sudimalla, Burgampahad and Aswaraopet were identified as more backward pockets, while the other blocks were identified as backward pockets. This exercise was done while preparing the perspective plan for I.T.D.A., during 1975. But the review of programme implementation over a period of decade and a half reveals that most backward pocket did not get their

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their due share of programme benefits and sub-regional disparities continued and even became glaring. However during 1985 at the instance of Government of India backward pockets and vulnerable areas were identified under a Special Compact Area Programme with an esti - mated outlay of Rs.20 crores for five years was prepa- red covering 159 villages in 11 clusters to benefit 53,561 S.Ts(10,712 estimated Tribal families). Mostly land development based Irrigation, health and human resources development based programmes have been evolved and implemented with Central Assistance exclusively.

3.56 Various income and employment generating schemes like Sericulture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Poultry, Sheep Units, Piggery and Industries, Small Business Sector Programmes are being implemented under Anti-poverty line programmes. Under household benefit oriented programmes, under Special Central Assistance about 24,082 families were covered by I.T.D.A.,.

3.57 The General Sector Departments also were impleme- nting different developmental schemes in the Sub-Plan area independently and these departments are also providing economic assistance at the household level and infrastru- cture facilities, institutional services at Community and area level. As a result of development efforts made by general sector departments under State Plan, I.T.D.A., D.R.D.A., and Centrally sponsored schemes at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the following infrastructural Institutional facilities are available in Sub-plan area. The details are as follows:-

3.58	Educational Institutions:	Nos.	Students
	a) Primary Schools	689	46,146
	b) Upper Primary Schools.	96	21,176
	c) High Schools	54	20,810
	d) Junior Colleges	6	440
	e) Degree Colleges	3	210
	f) No. of Hostels	38	-
	g) No. of Ashram schools	41	4,196
	h) No. of Boarders in the Hostels	-	2,546
	i) No. of Residential Schools.	3	840

3.59 Health Services and Medical Institutions:

	Nos.
a) No. of Primary Health Centres.	9
b) No. of Beds	27
c) No. of Medical Officers	10
d) No. of Taluk Hospitals	6
e) No. of Beds	112
f) Medical Officers	11
g) Other Medical Govt. Institutions	25
h) No. of Beds	73
i) No. of Doctors	23

3.60 Electrification of villages in the Sub-Plan area:

Total number of villages in the sub-plan area,	905
No. of villages electrified	481 (53.15%)
No. of hamlets in the sub-Plan Area.	880
No. of hamlets electrified	262 (30.68%)

3.61 Length of Roads in the Sub-plan Area.

a) Pucca Roads	802 Kms.
b) Kuchch Roads	1,256 Kms.
c) Post Offices	250 Nos.
d) Milk Chilling Centres	2 Nos.
e) No. of artificial insemination centres.	33 Nos.
f) No. of veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries.	94 Nos.
g) No. of scheduled Banks (Rural Banks)	69
h) No. of Cooperative Banks	18
i) Villages with D.R.Depots and Fair Price Shops.	264
j) Agro-based Industries	165
k) Mineral Based Industries	89
l) Minor Forest Based Industries	96
m) Livestock based Industries	19
n) Engineering Based Industries.	117
o) Chemical based Industries	23

3.62 Consequent on investment in Sub-plan area by various agencies considerable infrastructural facilities and institutional services were created and improved upon. To assess the level of development and to compare the status of the sub-plan area with non-tribal area of the district, certain Socio-economic indicators have been selected. These indicators also helps to measure the extent of gap obtaining between sub-plan area and the district.

3.63 The indicators detailed in the following statement reflect the level of the development and the gap between sub-plan area and the non-sub-plan area (1985).

Sl.No.	Indicators	District	I.T.D.A.,
1.	Percentage of net sown area to the Geographical area.	28.81	20.00
2.	Percentage of net Irrigation area to the net sown area,	20.9	13.00
3.	Percentage of cultivable waste land to the total Geographical area,	2.00	2.60
4.	Per capita of cultivated area (in Hects.)	0.25	0.23
5.	Yield per hectare(in qtls)		
	a) Paddy	30.00	17.00
	b) Jowar	10.00	5.73
6.	Percentage of Literacy rate.	25.60	23.66*
7.	Percentage of Electrified villages	76.50	53.15
8.	Percentage of Forest Area to the total geographical Area.	47.80	61.05
9.	Length of Roads (Per 100 Sq.Kms.area)	25.06	21.00

* The literacy level among Tribals is 6.30% while among the total population of Sub-Plan area is 23.66%.

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3.64 The comparative levels of development in various sectors implies that there is considerable gap between the district and the I.T.D.A., area, barring a few instances in majority of the cases the tribal area is lagging very much behind district averages which is evident from the above statement. Some of the factors responsible for this variations and apparent differences are that infrastructural facilities are either not available for they are highly inadequate to cater to the needs of the area and people. Proper backward and forward linkages are not available. Even after a decade of the existance of the I.T.D.A., that a good number of habitations are devoid of transport, communications and marketing facilities. The project area is not having adequate medical and health services facilities and even in the existing institutions, a good number of posts remain vacant for long spells. The situation continues even after provision of attractive incentives. Drinking water facilities are grossly inadequate in the sparsely populated and inaccessible habitations. The interior areas do not have irrigation facilities inspite of tremendous potential. Over and above these problems, literacy rate compares very poorly with the district.

3.65 Monitoring and Reporting System is a must for agencies like I.T.D.A., where time-bound programmes are formulated and implemented over vast area. Organisation has grown in size and programmes have increased in number and resulted in structural functional complexity. Further a two way channel of vertical and horizontal flow of information and appraisal and reporting to the Project Officer and higher authorities has become quite essential in view of complexity and growth of the agency. Huge investments are made on various sectoral time-bound programmes, where management information system has become the need of the

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hour. While keeping in view the need and the situation and based on the recommendations of the working groups on monitoring and evaluation system, the existing monitoring and reporting cell was strengthened by way of adding one Statistical officer post during the first quarter of the 1985. The monitoring and reporting cell at I.T.D.A., office has no sufficient supporting field staff. The cell is integrated with State head-quarters Monitoring and Reporting Unit. The cell is attending to preparation of periodical reports, besides attending to monthly review meetings at State headquarters. The headquarters Monitoring and Reporting Cell consolidates the information received from all I.T.D.As, and appraises the Director to enable him to review, Monitor and Report to the Government. The Director also convenes periodical meetings with the Project Officers. The I.T.D.A covers a wide range of sectoral programmes like T.S.P., D.R.D.A., P.T.G., M.A.D.A., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., Social Forestry and other special programmes. The monitoring and reporting cell is to assist the Project Officer by way of monitoring, reporting and appraising about different programmes.

3.66 The review of the functioning of the cell indicates that the Statistical officer post attached to the Cell remained vacant intermitently for long spells. A reinducted officer was posted in this Monitoring and Reporting Cell as Statistical Officer on deputation who was not interested in working in this agency. He was going on leave very often and he was surrendered to the parent department. The post remained vacant for a pretty long time, after long time and subsequently after a long gap one officer was posted on deputation who was again transferred after a short spell. Ultimately the work in the Cell continues to be dislocated and the posting of Statistical officer appears to be gap stop arrangement which is adversely affecting, basic functions of the Cell. The

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Monitoring and Reporting Cell was not doing job for which it was created except routine work. This is not Monitoring and Reporting in real sense of the term.

3.67 The General Body of the I.T.D.A was holding review meeting once in three months regularly to review the programmes and achievements of the I.T.D.A., The District Collector is Chairman and Project officer is convenor and District Officer, Sub-collector, Revenue Divisional Officer, Block Development Officers and other I.T.D.A., District Officers are the Members of the Governing Body. Besides this, the Governing Body also has representatives from tribals ie., Block Presidents, Members of the Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament. This arrangement enables the tribal representatives to take part in the deliberations and decisions making process on planning and implementation of T.D.programmes.

3.68 The Governing Body in its last meeting has reviewed the expenditure incurred on administration and proposals for acquiring of vehicles and equipment, releases made for certain programmes under Forestry, expenditure incurred towards payment of taxes and land revenue and proposals for purchasing chilly seed and pulses seed and expenditure incurred on transportation of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, other incidental charges, paddy-seeds, expenditure on soil conservation land reclamation and proposed expenditure on construction of Tobacco barns, maintenance of nurseries and Supply of Oil Engines to Primitive Tribal Groups, expenditure incurred on supply of Plough Bullocks and sanctions accorded for Industries, Small Business Sector(Trade Assistance) expenditure incurred on Sericulture Programme on Fisheries and Horticulture programme , R.L.E.G.P., expenditure incurred on irrigation works.

3.69 At the state level there is co-ordination and review committee consisting of all Heads of general sector departments as Members and the Director of Tribal

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Welfare is convenor and Secretary to Government and Commissioner of Tribal Welfare is the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee reviews the progress of I.T.D.A., policies and strategies of tribal development in periodical review meetings. The Project Officers are also members of the Committee. This provides a common forum for review and decisions on the problems identified in the implementation of policies and programmes of tribal development. The deliberations and the suggestions made by the Committee also form a base for evalving policies and programmes at the state level and also for formulation of Action Plans at the Project level.

3.70 The Tribal Welfare Department is allocating more than 50% of the budget to education sector. Further this is supplemented by Special Central Assistance funds. As noted above that education was treated as a key sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

3.71 As part of the study, discussions were held with the Project Officer of I.T.D.A., and the general impressions and views of the Project Officer on implementation of Tribal Development Programmes are recorded as detailed below.

3.72 Adequacy of funds available under the programme and utilisation of funds:- for the implementation of I.T.D.A., programmes, the Annual Special Central Assistance releases is around Rs. 1.30 crores. Different programmes are worked out only keeping the financial constraints in view. Additional large number of schemes can be taken up if more finances are made available.

3.73 Identification and selection of beneficiaries:- The Departments like Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture and having field functionaries who are going around the Agency Areas and selecting the villages and beneficiaries for the successful implementation of their programmes. For Sericulture, wherever perennial streams

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are there, the department is supervising individual lift irrigation programmes in these areas and implementing the Sericulture programme. Regarding Horticulture and Agriculture the Horticulture Officers and the Horticulture Sub-Assistants are going around the villages in the sub-plan area and keeping in view the suitability of the soils and beneficiary interest, are selecting the villages where the Horticulture programme has to be taken up. The Agriculture Programmes are being taken up either by the Irrigation Department or I.T.D.A and where land development works have been taken up by the soil conservation staff with the I.T.D.A.,.

3.74 Many other programmes like Irrigation Wells, Plough Bullocks, Fisheries (individual fish ponds) and small business ventures and small scale industries are also taken up by the I.T.D.A for selection of beneficiaries for irrigation wells and Fisheries programmes etc., interested Tribal beneficiaries are approaching this office and then the concerned officers are going around the villages to find out the suitability of the scheme and then the scheme is implemented.

3.75 Regarding Plough Bullocks, the concerned Mandal Development Officers (former Block Development Officers) are identifying the deserving beneficiaries for supply of Plough Bullocks and on the basis of their recommendations, the schemes are being grounded.

3.76 Tt is basically the big net-work of field officials with the I.T.D.A who go around the villages and find out the suitability of the scheme in those villages and put up proposals for implementation different schemes in different villages. For other schemes like open wells, fisheries which are already very much known to the beneficiaries of different areas, on the basis of the representations from different areas the schemes are being grounded.

3.77 Working of I.T.D.P level Committees:- The Governing Body meeting is the meeting with officials and non-officials to review the progress of work of ITDPs. It is convened quarterly and it is regularly taking place.

3.78 The Sub-plan Committee is an official committee which reviews the working of different departments in the Sub-Plan area in implementing the schemes for the Tribals.

3.79 Both the Governing Body Meeting and Sub-Plan meeting are conducted effectively and in time.

3.80 Extent of involvement of the Tribals in Planning and Implementation:- There is not much involvement of Tribals in Planning and Implementation of the schemes.

3.81 However, some meetings have been conducted with the Tribal Representatives in preparation of Master Plan for Irrigation, Drinking Water etc., Previously till 1982, there was a scheme of appointing Tribal Youth as Liason Officers, who were involved in implementation of the scheme.,

3.82 Suitability of the schemes executed under the programme in the I.T.D.P: - Around 70% of the Tribals in the Sub-Plan area having land and there is very good surface and ground water potential in the Sub-Plan area. So, the I.T.D.A is implementing mostly irrigation schemes and land based schemes like Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, depending upon the local interest and need.

3.83 Other schemes like small business Ventures and Small scale Industries, Fisheries Programme etc., are also being implemented in the I.T.D.P., taking into consideration suitability of the schemes to the area and beneficiary interest.

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3.84 Problems if any in the implementation of different schemes under the programme:-

1. Most of the interior villages in the sub-plan area get cut off for six to seven months in a year because of hill streams and bad roads.
2. Tribal Gumpus (Hamlets) are quite spread out and it becomes very difficult on the part of the field officials to take up a large number of works in these areas.

3.85 Adequacy of staff at the I.T.D.P., level programmes:

After implementation of Single Line Administration all the Staff working in different departments in the SubPlan area are responsible to I.T.D.A., So, it is question of Monitoring and Reporting and getting the works executed through all the staff working in the Agency Area. Hence, the question is not of adequacy but of proper coordination.

3.86 Training facilities available for the beneficiaries opting for the schemes requiring training.

3.87 I.T.D.A., is taking up different training programmes like Tailoring, Masonary, Photography, Driving and Carpentry. It is also proposed to continue these schemes and provide training facilities to all the tribals who are willing to take up the Training. In addition, a residential I.T.I and Model Residential Polytechnic have been started in this I.T.D.P., to train the tribal boys in different trades.

3.88 Problems, if any, for timely release of subsidy:-

Most of the schemes in the I.T.D.P are being grounded through Unit Officers. Large number of schemes in the I.T.D.P., are on 100% subsidy, and wherever the subsidy(50%) and margin money (20%) are released to the extent of 70%, remaining part is borne by the beneficiary himself as labour component. Only very few schemes are being financed by the Banks.

In Bank Linked Schemes, it is found that only financially well-off Tribals who can manage are getting the loan from the Banks. Interior Tribal areas are not having banking facilities and even where-ever Banks are there, they are not generally coming forward to finance the poor Tribals. In the interior areas many schemes are grounded with the beneficiary contribution in shape of labour. The details of Project Schedule are furnished in the Annexure No.III.

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CHAPTER - IV

BLOCK AND VILLAGE PROFILE

4.1 Kunavaram is one of the two Blocks selected for evaluation study. This was converted into Tribal Development Block on 1-4-1965. It is spread over 312 Sq.Kms. The Block headquarters is located at the confluence of River Godavari and Sabari River. The Block is bounded by Madhya Pradesh on the North, Burugampahad Block on the south, Bhadrachalam Block on the West, Sabari River and V.R.Puram Block on the East.

4.2 The total population according to 1981 census is 0.42 lakhs, out of which 0.23 lakhs are Scheduled Tribes, 0.04 lakhs are Scheduled Caste, while others account for 0.15 lakhs. The tribal communities inhabiting block are Koyas and Konda Reddis. The Koyas constitute the largest group while others are small in number.

4.3 The Block has 120 villages, of which 8 are depopulated and 112 are inhabited villages. The development agencies like I.T.D.A., and D.R.D.A., are implementing their programmes. The block office is not maintaining records and information separately as to how many Scheduled Tribe families are benefited by I.T.D.A., programmes and D.R.D.A., programmes year-wise. The break-up of the total number of beneficiaries identified and covered was analysed and it was found that out of 1,732 identified households 1,322 were Scheduled Tribes and rest 410 belong to Scheduled Castes, Backward Class and other communities. Of the 1,732 identified households only 1,570 beneficiaries were covered during the Five Years period.

I.T.D.A:- Integrated Tribal Development Agency,

D.R.D.A:- District Rural Development Agency,

The break-up of the selected beneficiaries shows only 1,257 are Scheduled Tribes and rest 313 belongs to S.Cs., B.Cs., and other communities. Of the total beneficiaries identified and selected 27 are women.

4.4 The scheme-wise number of beneficiaries identified were 1,322 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and 410 were other beneficiaries and in total 1,732 were identified during the five years.

4.5 The sector-wise analysis indicates that a large number of beneficiaries were identified and covered under Agriculture sector followed by Teritiary sector. While a small number was identified and assisted under Animal Husbandry and Irrigation Sector.

4.6 The limitations of the data is that the records do not reveal the identity of the beneficiaries identified and assisted under different agencies namely I.T.D.A., D.R.D.A., etc.,. It was informed during the discussions held with the staff of block that I.T.D.A., is implemanting their programmes in some cases directly and in some cases through the block. With the result the block office is not able to maintain and provide information separately in respect of I.T.D.A., and D.R.D.A.

4.7 Regarding bonded labour it was reported that as many as 52 cases were identified and out of which 11 belongs to Scheduled Tribes and 27 are schedule Castes while 14 are others. During the year 1985-86 for the identified bonded labourers, under rehabilitation measures, housing, Plough Bullocks & Carts were provided. Under institutional finance infrastructure, Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, State Bank of India, Central Co-operative Bank and Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank are having branches in the block area.

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4.8 The sector-wise analysis of loans and subsidies provided to the beneficiaries indicated that Tertiary sector had maximum amount ie., Rs.8.51 lakhs followed by Animal Husbandry sector. Of the amount of Rs. 16.61 lakhs assistance provided to the beneficiaries, Rs.6.56 lakhs was subsidy while Rs.10.04 lakhs was loan component. The interesting feature of this analysis is that through Agriculture sector was having large number of beneficiaries had recorded only Rs.0.76 lakhs subsidy and loan component, while on the contrary Tertiary sector and Animal Husbandry sector had recorded highest amount with less number of beneficiaries.

Views of the Block Development Officer.

4.9 With regard to views of the Block Development Officer it was reported that association and co-operation from Government Agencies in programmes implementation was just normal. Further it was also informed that there was good co-operation and coordination from Banking Agencies in implementing the programmes with regard development infrastructure this Block is rated below average. There is satisfactory marketing facilities for the goods produced by the tribals. It was reported by the B.D.O., that the beneficiaries utilise the loans sanctioned for various programmes satisfactorily. All programmes and schemes are accepted by the beneficiaries. With regard to adequacy funds, it was reported by the B.D.O., that funds were not adequate and the B.D.O., pleaded for additional staff. Due to lack of adequate field staff quality and effectiveness of supervision is not satisfactory. It was reported by the B.D.O., that no training programmes were organised for beneficiaries.

ASWARAOPETA BLOCK:

4.10 Aswaraopeta is one of the two sample blocks selected for the sample during the evaluation study. This is also Tribal Development block. The total area of the block is 535.52 sq.miles with the population of 0.90 lakhs.

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Of which, 0.410 lakhs are Scheduled Tribes and 0.094 lakhs are Scheduled Castes, while 0.396 lakhs belong to other communities. The Tribal Development block has 66 villages and it is located on the South Eastern side of the district. This block is bounded by West Godavari District on the South and Eastern side. Of the northern side river Godavari and on the Western side Kothagudem Block.

4.11 It was reported that as many as 811 Scheduled Tribes were identified as beneficiaries for implementing development programmes. The year-wise break-up shows that out of 811 total beneficiaries, only 338 were identified in the year 1984-85. While a small number was identified during 1980-81. With regard to Scheduled Tribes coverage it was found from the data that all the 811 beneficiaries identified during the five years period were covered under different sectoral programmes. Of the total number of beneficiaries identified and covered 30 are women.

4.12 Sector-wise beneficiaries covered it is seen from the data that 477 beneficiaries were covered under Agricultural Sector. While 30 were covered under Irrigation Sector and 289 beneficiaries covered under Animal Husbandry Sector and only 15 were covered under Sericulture Programme. It is seen that no beneficiary was covered under Tertiary Sector. With regard to Bonded Labour it was reported that no case was identified and assisted under rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers.

4.13 With regard to Institutional finance there are 13 branches belonging to various banking institutions like Andhra Bank, Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank, Agricultural Development Bank (State Bank of Hyderabad) and Khammam District Co-operative Central Bank. However data is not maintained with the block office to know as to how much was given as

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4.17 The data pertaining to education facilities, transport and communication, Veterinary and Agriculture, institutions, village industries, Drinking water facilities, Electrification, Indigenous institutions, Housing conditions, Official Agencies etc., was collected for analysis and assessment. The data thus collected in the study reveal that Pusugudem appears to be comparatively better followed by Madharam and Vinayakapuram while Pusukunta, Reddigudem and Seethaigudem are very backward. This assessment was made with the help of facilities available in the village and in their absence, the distance to the nearest village where the facilities are available was calculated and recorded. Centrality of the village and level of development was assessed. Pusugudem has more facilities or functions than other sample villages. The backward habitations depend upon other villages for economic and social service facilities.

4.18 Pusugudem is headquarters for many functionaries whereas the other villages are not headquarters.

4.19 Similarly 12 villages (1) Pailuru (2) Dugutta (3) Kudalipadu (4) Pocharam colony (5) Chidumuru (6) Lingapuram (7) Parivela (8) Thummala (9) Chatti (10) Kommuram (11) Welfordpeta (12) Boddugudem, were selected for sample study in Kunavaram block. The data regarding socio-economic functions for facilities was collected. The data collected with regard to transport, communications, education, medical and health facilities storage and marketing, institutional finance facilities, village and household industries, service centres, repair and maintenance, drinking water, electricity, indigenous institutions in the village etc., was analysed in this study to assess the level of development of the village selected for sample study. The combined index reveals that Chatti is comparatively better followed by Welfordpeta while Lingapuram and Thummala are backward. The availability of facility

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loan and subsidy for the identified and selected Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries for implementing different sectoral programmes. It was also informed during the discussions held with the B.D.O., that I.T.D.A., is implementing the programmes without knowledge and association of the Block Officials.

4.14 The Block Development Officer has expressed his views on different issues as follows:

Regarding implementation of programmes various Government agencies gave co-operation, while the commercial Banks gave normal Cooperation and co-ordination in implementing the programmes. There is satisfactory marketing facilities for the goods produced by the tribals and the utilisation of loans as reported by the B.D.O., is satisfactory. The acceptance and attitudes of the tribal beneficiaries regarding the schemes and programmes are satisfactory and sufficient funds are also available for the programme and sufficient subsidy also was released. It was reported by the B.D.O, that no training programme was organised for the beneficiaries.

4.15 The Block Development Officer suggested that all the I.T.D.A., activities may be implemented through B.D.O., and it will help for effective supervision and successful implementation of the schemes. The field supervision on the programmes was also reported to be satisfactory. The details of Block Schedules are furnished in the Annexure-IV and V.

SAMPLE VILLAGES PROFILE:

4.16 Seven villages were selected from Aswaraopeta Block for collection ofdata at village level with regard to economic and social service facilities available in and around the village. The selected villages for the study are Pusugudem, Madharam, Pentlam, Seetaigudem, Vinayakapuram, Reddigudem and Pusukunta.

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and distance to the facility was taken into consideration while assessing the level of development. The combined index has been worked out by adding the distance from the sample village to the village where facility is available. As mentioned earlier Chatti is comparatively better and having more number of facilities and functions. As seen from the data presented in the Annexure No. VI & VII that most of the facilities or functions are not available in the sample villages indicating their relative backwardness. The details of the presence or absence and their distance to the nearest centres are furnished in Annexure No. VI & VII.

1.20 It can be seen from the statement that most of the facilities are not available in the sample villages. Further it can be seen that sample villages from Kunavaram Block are very backward while Aswaraopeta Block villages appears to be better.

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CHAPTER-V

BENEFICIARY HOUSE-HOLDS PROFILE

5.1 One of the objectives of this study is to assess the income and additional gainful employment generated among the scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. besides knowing the reactions and impressions of the beneficiaries on programme formulation and implementation of schemes. The ultimate long-range objective of the sub-plan is elimination of exploitation in all its forms and acceleration of pace of socio-economic development, building up of the inner strength of the people and improving their objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan during the period under review was raising the productivity in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Village and Cottage Industries etc., so that it can create an impact which would enable the target number ie., 50% of families in Sub-plan area to cross over the poverty line. The household is the basic unit of planning in poverty reduction and poorest among the poor was to be identified and selected in a progressive scale for implementing the household family benefit oriented programmes. The strategy was to achieve comprehensive development with focus on individual family. In order to achieve these objectives several family oriented economic development programmes were formulated and implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in the Sub-Plan area. During the period under review in order to assess the increase of income of beneficiaries and to measure the gainful employment generated through the scheme and to know the reactions and impressions of the beneficiarie 178 households were selected on randum sample basis.

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Data was collected on Podu cultivation from 8 tribal households and on H.Y.V from 8 tribal households. while 76 were selected for opinion survey. The samples were drawn from the list of beneficiaries from different schemes from two blocks namely Aswaraopet and Kunavaram. The number of beneficiaries selected on sample basis under different sectoral programmes in two Blocks is furnished in the following statement:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No.of Vill-ages sele-cted	Hor-ti-cul-ture	Social Fores-try.	Land recl-ama-tion	Indi-vidu-al Dug-wells	Goat rear-ingU-nit.	Plou-gh B-ullo-cks	Seri-Culture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kunavaram	12	41	-	29	-	-	38	-
2.	Aswaraopeta	7	21	1	14	4	8	12	10
	Total:	19	62	1	43	4	8	50	10

5.2 D ta was collected at household level from beneficiaries during the study. The beneficiaries were selected under nine schemes namely Fruit Plantation (Horticulture) Land Reclamation, Individual Dugwells, Plough Bullocks, Sericulture, Social Forestry, Goat Units, High Yielding variety and Shifting Cultivation. The data was collected from the beneficiaries under different schemes is analysed and discussed hereunder;

5.3 Horticulture:-

Mango Plantation:- Under this scheme 62 beneficiaries were selected for the (Mango) study from Pusugudem (4) Pent (7) and Seethaigudem (10), Chidumuru (4), Lingapuram (7), Thummala (10), Parivela (10), Boddugudem (10) of Kunavaram

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Mandal. Of the 62 beneficiaries, 19 are in the age group of 20 to 35 years, another 29 are in the age group of 35 to 50 years and 12 beneficiaries are in the age group of 50 to 65 years and above. And another 2 are in the age group of 65 years and above. All the 62 beneficiaries are Agriculturi-sts and their secondary occupation is Agricultural labour (35) and non-agricultural labour (27). The size of operational holdings of these beneficiaries is that 3 of them have less than 2.50 acres, 29 beneficiaries have operational holdings between 2.50 to 5.00 acres, while 25 beneficiaries have land holdings ranging from 5.00 to 10.00 acres and 5 beneficiaries have more than 10.00 acres of land. One beneficiary has leased out his 10.00 acres of land to out-sider, while two beneficiaries leased in 3.00 acres of land each from others.

5.4 With regard to school-age and school-going children, it was found that there were 89 school age children. Of them 38 are attending school (43%). It was also reported by the beneficiaries that the services of their children are required in their economic pursuits as such the remaining 57% of the children are not enrolled in the school. Even the enrolled children are not regularly attending the school as the children services are often required by their parents to assist them in their economic pursuits. With the result most of the school-going children are becoming drop-outs. It is found that 60 to 70% are dropping from the school.

5.5 Regarding the time-lag it was found from the data that the time lag ie., between date of sanction and date of grounding of scheme varied from 1 to 3 months. The analysis of the time-lag data reveals that in 79% of the cases time lag accounted for 1 month and in 8% of the cases time lag was 2 months and in 13% of the cases the time-lag was 3 months. This time lag was attributed to delay in getting suitable mango-grafts from distant places and supply of I.T.D.A to the beneficiaries.

5.6 It was observed during the study that in 85% of the cases the survival rates of the mango plants was at 82% while in 15% of the cases the survival rate varied from 60 to 70% in Aswaraopeta Block while the survival rate in Kunavaram Block was different. In 60% of the cases survival rate was nil, while the survival rate was 25% in 27% cases and in 13% cases the survival rate was 35%.

5.7 This is full subsidised scheme as such the question of contribution of the beneficiary does not arise. Even for the digging of pits and fencing, watering etc., the tribal beneficiary is paid wages in cash towards labour charges. The wages paid for various operations like excavation of pit, fencing and watering are as follows:-

Pit formation	...	Rs. 2.50 per pit,
Fencing	...	Rs.200.00 per acre
Pot watering charges	...	Rs.100.00 per month in the off-season for 5 months.

5.8 Regarding employment it was reported that 86 males and 85 females were economically active before the implementation of the scheme. With the implementation of the scheme 90 males and 76 females got the opportunity for employment. That is to say in total 337 persons have become economically active as against 171 employed prior to the scheme. In addition to these 80 hired labourers were engaged for implementation of the scheme. Of which 39 were males and 41 were females. Thus, in total the scheme has generated gainful employment additionally to 166 family members of the beneficiaries and 80 hired labourers.

5.9 It is seen from the data that one of the beneficiaries have incurred debts while implementing the scheme and also during the period of operation of the scheme. It was reported that 17 beneficiaries have taken loans from

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private sources before taking up the scheme. And the total loan borrowed accounted from Rs.4,050/- and the loan amount varied from Rs.150/- to Rs.450/- per household. The average loan amount comes to Rs.238/-,while the 45 beneficiaries did not take any loan. As seen from the data that none of these beneficiaries even after two years period have repaid either fully or partly the loan borrowed by them prior to the implementation of the scheme. Thus the entire amount of Rs.4,050/- is reported to be outstanding as loan with them. It was also ascertained during the study from the beneficiaries that the rate of interest was quite abnormal, that is 120% per annum per hundred rupees. The question of repayment of debts incurred for the scheme does not arise as none of the beneficiaries have incurred debts for implementing the scheme.

5.10 The Mango Plantation scheme was grounded during the years 1982,1983,1984 and all the beneficiaries opted for this scheme due to their personal interest. Except one, all beneficiaries (61) have experience in this activity as they have worked as hired labourers in the mango orchards of neighbouring non-tribal fields. This experience provided them opportunity for acquiring the skill. This scheme was sanctioned to their choice. It was informed by the beneficiaries that 10 beneficiaries out of 62 have received assistance forwells under drought works while none has received any assistance from District Rural Development Agency. It was also reported by the beneficiaries that they are not fully conversant with the contents and provisions of the scheme. Five beneficiaries out of 62 motivated by the Agriculture Officer of I.T.D.A, while 50 beneficiaries were motivated by the Agricultural Sub-Assistant, of the I.T.D.A., and 7 beneficiaries were motivated by Village Development Officer,. It was informed

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that all the 62 beneficiaries were identified as beneficiaries directly by the I.T.D.A.,.

5.11 The total cost of the scheme works out to Rs.2.017 lakhs covering 95.50 acres and the average cost of the scheme per acre works out to Rs.2,112/-. The gestation period of the scheme is 5 years as such the annual average cost per acre works out to Rs.422/-. It was informed by the beneficiaries that the technical guidance was given by I.T.D.A., Agricultural Field Staff and grafts plants were supplied by the I.T.D.A., at free of cost.

5.12 The beneficiaries habitations distance varied from 9 to 103 Kms from I.T.D.A., Headquarters. The details are as follows, 9 Kms -(4) beneficiaries, 30 Kms - (10) beneficiaries 35 Kms - (7), 56 Kms - (10), 75 Kms - (10), 80 Kms - (10), 95 Kms - (4) and 103 Kms - (7). All the beneficiaries informed that mango-grafts were supplied by the I.T.D.A and bamboo fencing was also provided for protecting the plants from stray cattle. The gestation period of the scheme is 5 years as such the benefits have not started flowing to the tribals. The scheme was financed by the I.T.D.A., during this gestation period. The inter-cropping was done during the period of two years initially. Vegetables, ground-nut, Jowar, Green-gram, Red-gram Watermelon, etc., were raised as intercrops.

5.13 The distance from beneficiary habitations to the nearest markets varied from 9 to 30 Kilometres. The harvested produce from inter-cultivation was marketed at the nearest market centres. It was also reported by the beneficiaries that they did not face marketing problems.

5.14 With regard to annual income of the beneficiaries under mango orchards scheme derived from intercropping varied from Rs.75/- to Rs. 800/- while the average income

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to Rs.198/- . This is apart from the wages they have received for various operations like pitting, fencing and watering. It is estimated that on an average each beneficiary household has got Rs.2,023/- per annum by way of wages for the above said operation. Thus the total additional income generated through this scheme works out to Rs.2,221/- per annum.

5.15 To compare the income level of the beneficiary household before and after the scheme the data was collected. The comparision of income indicates that on an average each beneficiary household was getting an amount of Rs.2,312/- per annum before taking the scheme. After taking up the scheme the average annual income of the beneficiary household increased to Rs.4,533/-. However the net additional income generated through this scheme accounted for 96.06% increased ie., at the end of the 2nd year. At the end of the gestation period the income of the household would be considerably increased. The scheme details are furnished in the Annexure-No.VII.

5.16 Social Forestry:- One beneficiary was sanctioned social forestry scheme and he raised Eucalyptus trees in an area of 2 acres. He is an agriculturist and his subsidary occupation is agricultural labour and he has four acres of operational holding. There are three school-age children, out of which one is attending school. The others are not enrolled in the school as their services are required at home to assist the parents in their economic pursuits. The scheme was sanctioned in the month of April, 1984, and it was grounded in the month of July 1984 and was completed by one month time. This is a fully subsidised scheme. As such there was no loan component from banks and margin money from TRICOR. He had borrowed Rs.300/- loan from private sources for other purposes. The loan amount was outstanding at the time of commencement of scheme. He had

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not cleared any liabilities. The scheme was opted by him due to his personal interest and he had no previous experience of raising Eucalyptus plants and it was also reported no other member of the family received any assistance from the other Developmental Agencies or D.R.D.A.,. The beneficiary is also not having adequate knowledge of the contents and provisions of the scheme. The I.T.D.A, was the source of motivation for taking up this scheme. The cost of the scheme per acre works out to Rs.1,500/- per year. All the necessary supervisions and technical guidance was available from I.T.D.A, and quality grafts were supplied. Bamboo fencing was provided by I.T.D.A., and the cost of fencing was also met by I.T.D.A. The subsidy of Rs.3,000/- per year for 2 acres given by ITDA., includes cost of grafts, pitting charges, fencing and pot watering etc.,. The beneficiary is paid wages for operations like pitting, fencing, and watering. The gestation period of Eucalyptus plant scheme is 3 years. The cost of the scheme for first year works out to Rs.1,500/- per acre per annum. For the subsistance of the tribal beneficiary inter-cultivation was taken-up. Crops like Groundnut, Red-gram and Green-gram were raised during the gestation period. The average income from inter cultivation crops worked out to Rs.250/- per annum. Regarding employment it was reported that two family members were employed before the scheme one is male and one is female and after the scheme four of the family members, two males and two females were employed. Besides this, the beneficiary also engaged two members one male and one female as hired labourers. Thus totally the scheme could generate employment for two household members and two out-siders. The scheme details are furnished in the Annexure No.IX.

5.17 During the gestation period the income per annum additionally generated worked out to Rs. 1,483/- and the total annual income after the scheme works out to Rs.3,783/-. Thus the increase in the Annual income accounts for 64.47%.

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5.18 Land Reclamation:- Under Agriculture Sector, 43 beneficiaries were selected on random sample basis for studying the effects of the land reclamation scheme. The sample beneficiaries were selected from two blocks namely Aswaraopeta and Kunavaram. The beneficiaries profile is as follows:-

5.19 Of the 43 beneficiaries, 23 were in the age group of 20 to 35 years, 11 beneficiaries were in the age group of 35 to 50 years, 8 beneficiaries were in the age group of 50 to 65 years and 1 beneficiary was above 65 years. All the beneficiaries are agriculturists. Their secondary occupation was non-agricultural labour. Regarding the size of their operational holdings, 14 of the beneficiaries were having less than 2.5 acres, 7 beneficiaries were having less than 5 acres and 19 beneficiaries were having less than 10 acres and while 3 had more than 10 acres. It was reported that none of the beneficiaries leased out their lands. While one beneficiary taken three acres of land on lease. There are 58 school-age children, of which 42 were attending the school. When asked about the reasons for not enrolling their children, it was reported that the services of children are required in household duties and economic pursuits.

5.20 Regarding time-lag in respect of sanctioning of loan, scheme and completion of the scheme the time varied from 1 to 2 months. It was also reported that 33 beneficiaries were sanctioned financial assistance under cent percent subsidy scheme, while 10 were given 50% subsidy and the balance was financed by Banks and TRICOR ie., 30% from Banks and 20% from TRICOR. The scheme was sanctioned in March, 1984, and was grounded in the month of April, '84 and it was completed by July '84 in respect of 29 beneficiaries, while in the case of 11 beneficiaries the scheme

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was sanctioned in Feb,1983 and grounded in March,'83. In case of 3 beneficiaries the scheme was sanctioned in December 1984 and grounded in January,'85. It was also informed by the beneficiaries that they had not received any economic assistence from D.R.D.A or any other agency. The beneficiaries reported that they opted for the scheme as their lands required development and in some places, the land was covered with rocky soils, and sand dune and land shape was uneven. As such they preferred land development scheme and it was sanctioned on account of their persuation. The scheme was executed with the guidance and supervision of the departmental officials and none of the family members of the beneficiary received the assistance from other agencies. The source of motivation for the beneficiaries was village development officer, Agriculture Officer and Agriculture sub-Assistant of I.T.D.A.,.

5.21 The total cost of the scheme was Rs.55,250/- for reclamation of land measuring 85 acres. The subsidy portion of the scheme was Rs.37,750/- of which Rs.20,250/- was given as full subsidy to 33 beneficiaries and for 10 beneficiaries Rs.17,500/- on 50% subsidy basis. While the loan component under the scheme was Rs.7,000/- under TRICOR and Rs.10,500/- from Banks, another Rs.5,050/- was borrowed by the beneficiaries from other sources before starting of the scheme. At the time of study, it was reported that 12 beneficiaries repaid an amount of Rs.10,650/- towards loan taken from Banks and private sources. The beneficiaries repaid the loan on instalment basis. Loan component of Rs.11,900/- was outstanding at the time of study. The loan amount was sanctioned to the beneficiaries in two instalments. Paddy and Jowar, Groundnut with Greengram, Ground-nut with Red-gram were cultivated. On the borders of the fields Red-gram and Watermelon crops were raised. Each household was getting Rs.389/- on an average additionally from the mixed crops annually. Before taking up the

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scheme ie., Land Reclamation the annual average income of a household was Rs.2,125/-. After taking up the scheme the annual average income was Rs.3,425/-. The net increase was Rs. 1,300/-. This indicates that income was increased at 61.17%. This includes income derived from inter croppoing and wages earned through schemes. With regard to the employment it was found that 98 members were employed in their economic pursuits before implementation of the scheme. Of the 98 persons, 55 were males and 43 were females. With the implementation of the scheme, the employment position improved considerably among the household members of the beneficiaries. In total 165 persons were able to find work with the implementation of the scheme. Of the 165 persons, 93 were males, 72 females. The net increase in the employment comes to 68.36% among the household members. Apart from this, 85 persons were hired in the land reclamation work. of the 85 persons, 46 were males and 39 females.

5.22 As a result of the implementation of the scheme, 67 members of the beneficiary households got employment in addition to engaging 85 outside labourers. The scheme details are furnished in the Annexure No.IX.

5.23 Individual Dug-wells:- Under irrigation programme, 4 beneficiaries were selected for studying the impact of individual dug-well schemes on poverty alleviation. The four sample beneficiaries were selected from Aswaraopeta block. The identification details of the 4 beneficiaries are as follows:

5.24 Of the four beneficiaries, one is in the age group of 20 to 35 years, two are in the age group of 50 to 65 years and one is above 65 years. All the four beneficiaries are agriculturists. Two beneficiaries have stated that agricultural labour is their secondary occupation while the other two have non-agricultural labour as their

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secondary occupation. The size of operational holdings varies from 2 to 10 acres. Of the four, one has below 5 acres and the three has below 10 acres and none of beneficiaries have leased out their lands. There are six children in the school age group and all of them are not enrolled in the school. When enquired about the reasons for not sending their children to school, the beneficiaries informed that their school age children services are required in their economic pursuits and also to look after younger children while their parents are away from the home. The beneficiaries have informed that they have opted for the scheme as they were badly in need of irrigation source. None of these beneficiaries received any economic assistance, from D.R.D.A., and other agencies. The beneficiaries are not fully conversant with the contents and provisions of the scheme. The Agriculture Sub-Assistant of the I.T.D.A was the source of motivation besides the need for irrigation source. With regard to time-lag it was found that the timelag between the date of sanction and date of grounding varies from one to two months.

5.25 It is a 50% subsidised scheme and 30% was mobilised as loan from Bank and 20% was given by TRICOR as margin money. The total cost of the 4 dug-wells was Rs.52,000/- of which Rs.10,400/- was margin money and Rs.15,600/- was given by Banks as loan. The rest of 50% was given as subsidy from special central assistance from I.T.D.A., As on the date of visit for study, the beneficiar- have repaid only Rs.8,750/- towards loan. One out of four beneficiaries borrowed Rs.500/- as loan during the implementation of the scheme while 3 beneficiaries borr- owed an amount of Rs.5,250/- before the scheme as loan for other purposes. Thus the total loan was Rs.31,750/- of which Rs.8,750/- was repaid and an amount of Rs.23,000/- was outstanding as loan on the day of visit for study.

5.26 The potential area for the four irrigation wells is 34 acres. Of the four wells, three were completed in 1984 and one well was completed in 1985. The irrigable area is 21 acres whereas the irrigated area is 14.50 acres for want of sufficient water level in the wells. The depth of the one well is 25 feet and two wells is 35 feet and one well is 32 feet, while the diameter of the well is 10.12 feet and water is available in wells during the Kharif season and wells are getting dried of during summer and Rabi season. None of the wells are having pumpsets for lifting the water. The beneficiaries informed for want of finances they could not procure pumpsets. only 17 acres were being cultivated before digging of irrigation wells. During the year in both the seasons ie., Kharif and Rabi, with the completion of irrigation wells the gross cropped area under cultivation had increased to 38 acres, while gross cropped area was only 17 acres prior to sinking of irrigation wells. The crops intensity index was 70.83 prior to irrigation facility, whereas the crop intensity index* increased to 158.33 after the scheme. The beneficiaries informed during the study that inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers and pesticides were not available adequately and they could not also afford to purchase and they were available at considerable distance. Further, the beneficiaries reported that there was singnificant increase in the productivity with the provision of irrigation facility. However due to less water yield crops could not be raised in Kharif, Rabi and summer season. The results would have been better had the wells were located after geophysical survey in their areas.

5.27 Regarding employment nine family members (Five males, four females) were able to get employment in agriculture before the scheme. After the scheme, 18 members

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The crop intensity index was measured by using the following formula: $I = G/N \times 100$ I = Crop intensity, G = Gross cropped area. N = Net cropped area.

were able to get employment (11 males, 7 females). Besides providing employment to 11 members (7 males, 4 females) on daily wage basis. The scheme could generate employment for 9 persons additionally among the household members of the beneficiaries besides providing employment to 11 outsiders. The annual average income for household was Rs.2,262/- before the scheme, whereas the annual income after the scheme was increased to Rs.4,350/-. Thus the net income accounted for 92.30%. This includes the sale proceeds of additional production in agriculture. The scheme details are furnished in the Annexure No. XI.

5.28 Goat Rearing Unit:- Supply of Goat units is one of the economic assistance programmes implemented by I.T.D.A., to help the tribal beneficiaries to supplement their megar income and cross over the poverty line. Under this scheme 8 beneficiaries were selected from Aswaraopeta block on sample basis for study, the profile of the sample beneficiaries is as follows:

5.29 Of the eight beneficiaries one is in the age group of 20 to 35 years, 5 beneficiaries are in the age group of 35 to 50 years. One beneficiary is in the age group of 50 to 65 years and one beneficiary is in the age group of above 65 years. Five out of eight beneficiari are agriculturists and their main occupation is agricultur and the other three have agriculture labour as primary occupation with regard to their secondary occupation that 5 beneficiariesare having agricultural labour as secondary occupation and remaining 3 are having non-agricultural labour as subsidiary occupation. With regarding to size of operational holding it is seen that 3 of them are landless. The size of operational holdings of the remaining 5 beneficiaries indicates that one has less than 2.5 acres and three have less than 5 acres while

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The other have less than 10 acres. None of the beneficiaries have leased out their lands. There are 10 school-age children, of which 6 are going to school, the other four are not enrolled. Parents have expressed their view that children's services are often required at home. Therefore tribal parents are very much reluctant to send their children to school regularly. The beneficiaries have opted for this scheme for supplementing their meagre income. All the beneficiaries have received the financial assistance for the scheme during the year 1984. All the eight beneficiaries have previous experience in this scheme. The beneficiaries requested the I.T.D.A., for supply of Goat Units. Their choice was considered while sanctioning the scheme and none of the beneficiaries have received assistance from other agencies like D.R.D.A., Block etc.,.

5.30 The village Development Officer, Aswaraopeta Block has motivated these beneficiaries for the scheme. The beneficiaries are also not fully aware of contents and provisions of the scheme.

5.31 The eight sample beneficiaries were supplied with 176 animals of which 16 were males and the rest are females. They are reported to be of good quality. These animals were procured from Rajapuram (90.Kms) and Annapureddipalli (45.Kms). The purchasing Committee consisting PVO, beneficiaries and B.D.O., has selected the animals.

5.32 The total purchase price was Rs.38,000/- There is no loan component and beneficiaries contribution since it is a fully subsidised scheme. Local feed is available to the animals and no special arrangements are made for grazing. All the goats were reported to be housed in a common shed along with other animals like sheep and Cows. The beneficiaries were not incurring

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any expenditure for feeding and maintenance. On the day of visit during the study only 7 males and 35 females were available (42). They were selling away about 30 animals on an average annually. There was no insurance cover for the goats supplied to the beneficiaries. Of the 8 beneficiaries 3 have reported that required medical facility was not available. The beneficiaries have also reported that 44 animals died due to local diseases.

5.33 The average annual income of the beneficiary households was reported to be Rs. 2,575/- prior to the adoption of the scheme where as the income after adoption of the scheme was reported to be at Rs.3,744/-. The net increase of Rs.1,169/-(45.39%) in the annual income is attributed to the scheme.

5.34 With regard to employment, it was found that 14 members of the beneficiary households were having employment prior to this scheme. Of the fourteen, 8 were males and 6 were females. After the scheme, 18 members of the beneficiary households got employment. The net increase in the number of persons employed was 4. Of the 18 employed, 10 were males 8 were females. There was no employment opportunity for hired labour in this scheme. The scheme details are furnished in the Annexure.No.XII.

5.35 Plough Bullocks:- As a part of the household benefit oriented scheme, I.T.D.A., supplied plough bullocks to the tribals. During this study, 50 beneficiaries were selected on sample basis from Kunavaram (38) and Aswaraopet (12). Out of the 50 beneficiaries 47 are males and 3 are females. All the beneficiaries primary occupation is agriculture, while 43 have agriculture labour as secondary occupation seven have non-agriculture labour as secondary occupation with regard to age composition 20 are in the age group of 20 to 35 years, 18 are in the age group of 35 to 50 years, 11 are in the age group of 50 to 65 years, and one is above 65 years of age.

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Regarding operational holdings, five beneficiaries have land holdings of less than 2.5 acres, another 26 have less than 5 acres and 3 have less than 10 acres and 10 have more than 10 acres and 6 beneficiaries do not own any land. It was reported that beneficiaries leased in 12.00 acres of land from out siders and none of the beneficiaries leased out their land to others. There are 46 school age children, of which 27 are enrolled in the school and the rest are not enrolled. The beneficiaries are of the view that their children services are often required at home. Consequently the attendance of the school going children is effected and 62 to 70% of the school-going children are droppoing out from the school due to their preoccupation in household duties.

5.36 The scheme was opted by the beneficiaries out of sheer necessity. All of them had necessary experience and skill and all beneficiaries requested for supply of plough bullocks and their requests were considered and plough bullocks were supplied according to their choice. Out of 50 beneficiaries 47 informed that they were not assisted under D.R.D.A., scheme. Except 3 beneficiaries who have taken C.I.Wells (1) and Mango Orchards (2). Beneficiaries are conversant with the activity. Sub-Asstants, Village Development Officers and Agriculture Officers of the I.T.D.A and Block were a source of the motivation to the beneficiaries.

5.37 With regard to time-lag it was observed that 14 beneficiaries were sanctioned in the month of September, 1982, where as plough bullocks were supplied to them in the month of December, 1982. In case of 13 beneficiaries, sanction was accorded in the month of April, 1984 and supply was made in the month of June, 1984 and with regard to 12 beneficiaries, the sanction was accorded in May, 1984, and the supply was made in the month of July, 1984.

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and with regard to 10 beneficiaries the sanction was accorded in October, 1984 and the supply was made in the month of December, 1984., whereas in one case the scheme was sanctioned in December, 1984 and plough bullocks supplied in the month of January 1985. Thus, the time lag varied from 1 to 3 months and the delay was attributed to late releases of institutional finance from nationalised Banks. Of the 50 beneficiaries 13 were sanctioned 100% subsidy and in the case of 37 beneficiaries 50% of the cost of the scheme was subsidised by the I.T.D.A.,. The Plough Bullocks were acquired from shandies located at a distance of 75 to 250 Kms. These shandies are located in Warangal, East Godavari, Krishna & Khammam Districts. The Plough Bullocks were purchased through a purchasing committee and the beneficiaries are also members of that committee. The total cost of the scheme was Rs.1,10,400/-. In case of 13 out of 50 beneficiaries the I.T.D.A., had sanctioned the scheme on full subsidy basis (100%). In case of remaining 37 beneficiaries the scheme was implemented on 50% subsidy basis, and the rest was met by institutional finance(24), and beneficiaries contribution (13). The details of various components of the scheme are as follows:-

Total Cost of the schemes:	
37 beneficiaries..	Rs.74,500
13 beneficiaries ..	Rs.35,900
	Rs. 1,10,400

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Sl. No	Name of the scheme		No. of beneficiaries	Funding pattern				
				Subsidy	Margin-Money	I.F	Self contribution	Total
1.	Plough Bullocks	a)	24	30750	12300	18450	-	61500
		b)	13	6500	2600	-	3900	13000
		c)	13	35900	-	-	-	35900
	Total:		50	73150	14900	18450	3900	1,10,400

5.38 The loan outstanding at the beginning of the scheme was Rs.33,350/- ie., Bank loan Rs. 18,450/- and TRICOR Margin Money Rs.14,900/-. None of the beneficiaries have taken loan from private source for the scheme purpose. On the day of the visit during the study, an amount of Rs. 3,100/- was repaid to the Bank by five beneficiaries and amount of Rs.15.350/- was as outstanding loan to the Bank, whereas the TRICOR margin money was not repaid. The beneficiaries have informed that they could not repay Bank loan as per the schedule due to low income. The annual average income of the beneficiary households was Rs.2,561/- before taking up the scheme whereas the average annual income of household after the scheme was estimated at Rs.3,761/-. However, the income generated after the scheme is also not adequate enough to cross over poverty line. All the pairs of Plough Bullocks, supplied are not covered by insurance. It was reported that 56 animals died due to epedemics. Regarding the quality and price of animals 34 beneficiaries are of the opinion that price is reasonable and quality of the animals satisfactory. While other 16 beneficiaries have expressed the view that animals are of poor quality and price is not reasonable. The average cost of the maintenance of the animals is Rs.2/- per day and the tribals are not able to meet this cost and they are

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resorting to feed the animals with local fodder which is not nutritious.

5.39 With regard to employment, it is seen that 139 persons (71 males, 68 females) of the beneficiary households were employed prior to the scheme, whereas after the scheme 175 could find employment. Of which 94 were males and 81 females. Thus on an average in each household, one member couldget employment additionally. Average number of persons employed prior to the scheme was two while after the scheme it was increased to 3. Apart from this 12 persons (1 male, 11 females) were hired before taking up the scheme and 13 (2 males, 11 females) persons were hired after the scheme. The scheme details are furnished in the Annexure No. XIII.

5.40 Sericulture:- The I.T.D.A has implemented Sericulture Programmes and sanctioned financial assistance for raising mulberry gardens as feed material for the silk- worms. As a part of the beneficiary sample study, 10 beneficiaries were selected from Aswaraopeta block. The profile of the beneficiary households is as follows:-

5.41 Of the 10 sample beneficiaries, 4 are in the age group of 20 to 35 years, 6 are in the age group of 35 to 50 years. With regard to occupation, all are agriculturists and their subsidiary occupation is agriculture. All the sample beneficiaries are raising mulberry gardens in this area.

5.42 With regard to size of operational holdings, one is having less than 5 acres and 8 have less than 10 acres and one has more than 10 acres. It was reported that 4 tribal beneficiaries have leased out 14.50 acres of land to out-siders. With regard to number of school-age children, out of 3 school age children 2 are enrolled in the school. Even children enrolled in the school are not regular in attendance as their services often required at home.

5.43 The scheme was sanctioned for the sample beneficiaries during September of 1984 and scheme was grounded after lapse of two month respectively. This is 50% subsidised scheme, and 20% was provided as margin money from TRICOR and 30% as self-contribution Sramadan). Each beneficiary was provided financial assistance for raising mulberry gardens, rearing mulberry silkworms and also they are supplied with rearing equipment. The beneficiaries were given training in rearing of silkworms and raising mulberry gardens etc.,.

5.44 The total area covered by this programme (Mulberry gardens) is 10 acres. The number of plants raised by the beneficiaries varied from 10,000 to 12,000. The land covered under programme belongs to tribals. The beneficiaries have worked on land and contributed the labour. The plantation cost per acre varied from Rs.200/- to 250/-. Average cost of plantation per acre was Rs.260/-. The silk-worm lairs were supplied by the Venkatapuram Sericulture Unit. The silk-worm lairs were supplied to the beneficiaries in every 3 months. The silk-worm rearing shed was constructed by tribal beneficiaries and the equipment was provided by the I.T.D.A.,. The average cost of the equipment was Rs.2,400/-. The total cost of the scheme including plantation was Rs.8,000/- The total cost has come to Rs.0.80 lakhs, of which Rs.0.40 lakhs provided as subsidy Rs.0.16 lakhs provided from TRICOR Margin Money and Rs.0.24 lakhs was contributed by beneficiaries by way of labour. It was reported that beneficiaries have borrowed an amount of Rs.37,300/- as loan from Banks and private sources for meeting day to day household expenditure etc.,. Of this amount Rs. 1,600/- was reported to be repaid and remaining Rs. 35,700/- was reported to be outstanding debts.

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The annual operation cost of the scheme per acre is Rs.1,000/-. It is seen from data that ten beneficiaries raised one crop only. The annual cocoon yield ranges 10 to 12 Kgs. The total yield per annum has come to Rs.456/-, while the cocoons have been marketed through I.T.D.A., at Hyderabad. The annual sale proceed of cocoons varied from Rs.400/- to Rs.520/-. The total sale proceeds of the cocoons works out to Rs. 4,560/- and average income per household was Rs.456/-. The average income per acre is Rs.456/- while average annual income per household among the beneficiaries prior to the scheme was Rs. 5,500/-. The income generated by the scheme was reported to be marginal ie., 8.29%. This meagre income is attributed to higher incidence of crop failure for want of sufficient and timely irrigation facilities and crop failure was reported in all most all the sample units. Though the sericulture contributed the least in the net increase of annual income these sample household had better income level as such they could recorded the income above the poverty line after the scheme ie., Rs.4,500/-

5.45 Prior to taking up this scheme 37 members of the beneficiary households were employed, of which 1 were Males and 18 were females. With the implementatio of the Sericulture Programme 41 members of the household could get employment of which 21 were males and 20 were females. This means that there was a net increase in the number of persons (4) getting employment. With regard to hired labour the sample beneficiaries are found to be hiring 9 labourers before the scheme of which 5 are males and 4 are females. After the implementation of the scheme they could provide employment for 30 hired labourers of which 10 were males and 20 were females. The scheme details are furnished in th Annexure No. XIV.

5.46 High Yielding Variety Seed Programme:- Data was collected from 8 sample beneficiaries as a part of the study who were supplied with High Yielding variety seed under various family benefit oriented programmes. Of the 8 beneficiaries, 4 are in the age group of 20 to 35 years, 2 are in the age group of 35 to 50 years and another 2 are in the age group of 50 to 65 years. Prior to taking up this scheme, 27 members of the beneficiary households were employed, Of which 13 were males and 14 were females. With the implementation of the programme 31 members of the households could get employment. With regard to hired labour the sample beneficiaries are found to be not hiring any labourers before the scheme, but after the implementation of the scheme they could provide employment for 18 hired labourers. All are agriculturists, while 5 of the beneficiaries reported forest labour as secondary occupation and other 3 reported agricultural labour as secondary occupation. The size of their operational holdings varied from 2.50 acres to 10 acres. With regard to number of school-age children, there are 5 school-age children, of which 3 are enrolled in the school and remaining 2 are not enrolled in the school as their services are often required at home. With regard to their annual income of the 8 beneficiaries at the time of taking the scheme was varying from Rs. 1,900/- to Rs. 5,000/- while their annual average income per household was Rs.2,512/-.

5.47 The beneficiaries were supplied with High Yielding variety Paddy, Maize and vegetable seed to increase the productivity and also to replace the local seed. Three beneficiaries were supplied with 80 Kgs of paddy seed, another 2 beneficiaries were supplied with 10 Kgs. of Maize seed and another two beneficiaries were supplied with 1 Kg of vegetable seed each in the year 1984 by the I.T.D.A and another one beneficiary was supplied with one

packet of green chillie seed in the year 1985, through village Development Officer. All the beneficiaries were supplied with HYV seed by I.T.D.A., at free of cost. Of the 8 beneficiaries 7 are from Kunavaram block and one is from Aswaraopet block. Village Development officer, was the source of motivation for the beneficiaries. Under package deal the fertilizers were also supplied to the beneficiaries to be used for high yielding variety crop. It was reported by the beneficiaries that all of them used fertilizers. The details like quantity and type of fertilizers used are furnished hereunder.

a) Ammonium Nitrate	.....	100 Kgs,
b) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN)	.....	60 Kgs,
c) Super Phosphate	.....	40 Kgs,
d) Urea	.....	170 Kgs,
e) Gromore	.....	10 Kgs,
f) Murrate of Potash	.....	50 Kgs,
g) Unspecified variety	.....	25 Kgs.

5.48 This is a fully subsidised scheme. It was repo by the beneficiaries that of the 8, only 3 have used pesticides and the other 5 have not used. These pestici were also supplied on full subsidy basis. All the 8 beneficiaries had the guidance and supervision of Villag Development Officer and Agriculture Extension Officer. It was reported by all the beneficiaries that there was additional increase in yield per hectare due to the app lication of improved practices.

5.49 The approximate value of additional produce in terms of money per hectare was varying from Rs.550/ to Rs.590/- in cases of paddy and Rs.430/- to Rs.460/- in case of Maize and in case of Vegetable it was Rs.80 to Rs. 100/-.

5.50 It was reported by the beneficiaries that six of them are interested in continuing the application/ adoption of improved methods of crop management and using improved variety seed, while two beneficiaries are not interested in continuing High Yielding Variety as well as application of improved methods. This was attributed to poor irrigation facility and lack of financial resources for adopting costly improved practices. It can be seen from the above that returns from Agriculture was increased by 15 to 25 percent per hectare.

Shifting Cultivation:-

5.51 Shifting cultivation is a common phenomenon in tribal areas, which is responsible for large scale deforestration and consequent imblance in ecological equilibrium. The genesis of shifting cultivation is to traced to two factors namely, inadequate land based and low yielding technology. These two factors have contributed for perpectuation of shifting cultivation. The tribals fell forest, indiscriminately burn them and raise crops like Jower and Bajra and yield per hectare is abnormally low. It is highly an uneconomical agricultural practice. The continuation of this primitive practice is contributing to the depletion of forest wealth. It is estimated that 6,210 hectares is under shifting cultivation and almost equal number of tribal households are engaged in it. The shifting cultivation is reported in all most all blocks, but the incidence is more in V.R.Puram, Kunavaram, Bhadrach and Venkatapuram Blocks, while it is less in other blocks. As a part of the evaluation study 8 households were selected on sample basis from 4 villages namely Sarivela, Lingapuram, Chidumuru and Kommuram in Kunavaram block. The profile of the households engaged in shifting cultiva is as follows:

5.52 Of the eight, 2 informants are in the age group of 20 to 35 years, 3 informants are in the age group of 35 to 50 years, 3 households are in the age group of 50 to 65 years. All the 8 podu cultivators are agriculturists and their main occupation is agriculture and all are having non-agricultural labour as subsidiary occupation. These podu cultivators also have settled cultivation land holdings and their size are as follows. Four of them have less than three acres, two of them have less than four acres, one has less than 5 acres and one has less than 10 acres. One has leased in two acres of land from outsiders. There are 14 school age children, of which 4 are going to school and the others are not enrolled. Parents have expressed their view that children's services are often required at home. Therefore tribal parents are much reluctant to send their children to school regularly.

5.53 All the 8 selected households are practising shifting cultivation and their shifting cultivation land are located at foot of the hills. Jowar and Bajra are grown in this shifting cultivation lands. The agricultural cycle of these households is Jowar and followed by Bajra mixed with Redgram or wild beans. It is also reported by them that they are leaving the particular piece of land in the third year itself. The total extent of land cultivated by them every year works out to 7.00 hects., while the average size of the holdings come to 0.87 hectares. It was estimated that the average yield per hectare range from 10 to 12 quintals in case of Jowar, Bajra, while the pulses and beans are grown on the borders of the fields. As reported by the informants the yield per hectare works out to one and a half quintals. The monetary value of the Jowar and Bajra is estimated at Rs. 150/- per quintal while in the case of redgram the value was estimated at Rs.250/- per quintal. The average estimated annual income is Rs.1,100/- per household. This has been estimated by taking into consideration, the average size of

operational holding (0.87 hectares) and the average yield of Jowar and Bajra. The average income through daily wage labour and collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce is estimated at Rs.1,500/-. Thus the average annual income per household works out to be Rs.2,600/-.

5.54 With regard to permanent fruit bearing trees it is reported that none of them have any fruit bearing trees. It was informed that I.T.D.A., has not taken up any rehabilitation programme for podu cultivators under horticulture sector till March, 1985. It was in the year 1985-86 the rehabilitation programme was evolved and implemented for the benefit of shifting cultivators. The strategy of rehabilitation is to implement it on a package-deal, where the land under shifting cultivation is to be reclaimed and brought under Horticulture and Social Forestry by providing assured irrigation sources to sustain these plantations. This programme also attempts to reafforest the shifting cultivation area through fruit bearing and fuel wood plantation and also provide irrigation sources, so that the available land which have been denuded can be put to optimum use through a comprehensive project approach. Besides, this, infrastructural facilities like housing, link-roads, drinking water, educational institutions are also envisaged in the comprehensive rehabilitation programme with a view to settle them on agriculture (Horticultural) crops. Under this, mixed horticultural cropping pattern is being introduced. The horticultural crops like Mango, Cashew, Guava and Pomegranate are proposed in one model-farm, while in the other Mango, Cashew, Guava and food crops are proposed. All four crops are divided into equal parts in an area measuring two hectares. And the boarders are being planted with Tamarind and soap-nut treas.

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Impressions and opinions of knowledgeable persons about programme content of I.T.D.A.,

5.55 During the study the data was collected from knowledgeable persons of two blocks as to have feed back from the sample villages on level of awareness about the programmes, the extent of popularity of schemes, procedure of identification and selection of beneficiaries and working of the schemes etc.,. For this purpose 76 knowledgeable persons were contacted and elicited their opinion and impressions on the above mentioned aspects. The background of the sample knowledgeable persons is as follows:-

5.56 All the informants are male members. Of the 76 informants 32 are in the age group of 20 to 35 years, 24 are in the age group of 35 to 50 years, 17 are in the age group of 50 to 65 years and three are above 65 years of age. Of the 76 informations 72 are tribals and 4 are non-tribals. Regarding their occupation, 74 are agriculturists, one is a agricultural science student, and one is Mandal Praja Parishad President. Regarding their level of education, 71 are Pre-matriculates and 4 are matriculates and one is doing Post-gratuation in Agricultural Science.

5.57 Opinion and Impressions:- Regarding awareness of the programmes implemented by the I.T.D.A., 10 out of 76 (13.15%) have informed that they have no knowledge about the schemes implemented by the I.T.D.A. and remaining (86.85%) have informed that they are aware of the contents of the progress implemented in their respective villages.

5.58 They were asked to give their opinion on the level of the awareness among the Scheduled Tribes about the Tribal Development Programmes, facilities available for the tribals. Seventeen out of 76 (22.36%) have replied in affirmative, while the rest (77.64%) have

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replied negatively indicating that a majority of the scheduled Tribes are not fully aware of the Development programmes and the facilities available for scheduled Tribes.

5.59 They were also asked to express their opinion on the popularity of schemes implemented by the I.T.D.A., The informants have expressed varying degrees of popularity and preference for developmental schemes. Depending on their order of preference weightages were assigned and total score for each scheme was worked out and the details are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Papular scheme	Total score	Order of preference
I.	ASWARAOPETA BLOCK:-		
1.	Fruit Plantations	144	1
2.	Individual dugwells	96	2
3.	Land reclamation	72	3
4.	Plough Bullocks	72	3
5.	Milch Animals	48	4
6.	Goat and Sheep Unit	24	5
II.	KUNAVARAM:-		
1.	Plough bullocks	150	1
2.	Land Reclamation	114	2
3.	Bullock carts	114	2
4.	Oil Engines and Ele.Motors	96	3
5.	Individual Dug-wells	66	4
6.	Sheep and Goat Units	54	5

5.60 It is seen from the above statement that the popularity of the schemes varied from block to block as Horticulture (Fruit Plantations) is popular in Aswaraopeta block, while supply of Plough bullocks is popular in Kunavaram block. The next popular scheme is Individual dug-wells in Aswaraopeta block and Land

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Reclamation and Bullock carts in Kunavaram Block. The most popular and preferred schemes are identified with high score weightage as is evident from the above statement.

5.61 The main occupational pattern of the tribals and the core sector of their economy have much influence on their order of preference. Similarly they were asked to express their opinion about the scheme which are not well received by the tribals. The opinion of the informants on certain schemes, which are not well received by the tribals, varied from area to area. In Aswaropeta Block Community Irrigation wells and supply of Plough Bullocks have been identified as non-responsive schemes. At the same time the informants have identified individual dug-wells as responsive scheme. In Kunavaram Block C.I.Wells, Horticulture and supply of Milch Animals were identified as non-responsive schemes. There were consensus of opinion on sheep and goat rearing units scheme and it was identified as non-responsive scheme.

5.62 The reasons given for identifying certain schemes as non-responsive schemes are as follows. In cas of goat and sheep units and Milch Animals the Climate is not suitable and the animals are proned to local diseases frequently. And some of them have also expressed that the quality of animals supplied were not good enough to withstand the climatic variations. Regarding Horticulture programmes that water resources are not adequate enough for growing orchards and gestation period is also lengthy. C.I.Wells are not favoured as there is problem of sharing of limited water from wells.

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5.63 All the informants have expressed their view that the schemes are sactioned by the Project Officer of I.T.D.A., according to the choice of the applicants.

5.64 The informants expressed the views that though the loans are sanctioned according to the requirem but there is considerable delay in sanction of loan amount in many cases. And further the procedures followed by bankers for advancing loan is combersome to the beneficiary. Loans are released to the beneficiaries properly but after following elaborate procedures causing undue delay.

5.65 Regarding utilisation of loan by the beneficiaries, 37 out of the 76 informants were of the opinion that in all cases (100%) loan is utilised properly, and 14 were of the opinion that only in 75% of the cases money is properly utilised, while 19 were of the opinion that only in 50% of the cases the loan is properly utilised. While the remaining six are of the opinion that only in 25% of the cases the loan is utilised properly.

5.66 The informants were asked to identify the schemes which are alternative but not acceptable. The informants views on identification of such a schemes varied from one block to the other. In Aswaraopeta block Milch Animals, Sericulture, Goat and Sheep rearing units have identified as non-acceptable schemes. The reasources, climate and the necessity have been given as reasons for non-acceptance.

5.67 The informants were asked to identify the schemes which are most beneficial to the tribals in order of perference. The order of preference indicated by the informants were recorded and depending on the order of preference the weightages were assigned to the each scheme and the details are as follows:-

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Sl.No.	Name of the beneficial scheme	Total score
ASWARAOPETA BLOCK:-		
1.	Fruit Plantations	156
2.	Individual Dug-wells	132
3.	Land Reclamation	78
4.	Milch Animals	54
5.	Soil Conservation	36
6.	C.I.Wells	24
KUNAVARAM BLOCK:-		
1.	Individual Dug-wells	162
2.	Land Reclamation	156
3.	Electric Motors and Oil Engines	114
4.	Milch Animals	90
5.	Plough Bullocks	90
6.	Bullock carts	42
7.	Sheep Unit/Goat Unit	42
8.	New Well sinking	30

5.68 It is seen from the above statment that informants have identied different schemes as most beneficial schemes to the tribals. There is variati from one block to the other. For instance fruit pla tations was identified as most beneficial scheme in Aswaraopeta block and Individual dug wells was iden fied as beneficial scheme in Kunavaram block. Indi dug wells was second beneficial scheme in Aswaraope block while Land Reclamation scheme was identified second beneficial in order of preference in Kunava block.

5.69 The informants were also asked to express views as to in how many cases they found the schen to be remunerative. Sixteen out of seventy six a

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the view that in 100% cases the schemes were remunerative. While 17 informants were of the view that in 7[illegible] cases the schemes were remunerative. Twenty seven were of the view that the schemes were remunerative in 50% cases and 8 were of the view that the schemes were remunerative in 25% cases. While eight informants were of the view that schemes were remunerative in less than 25% of the cases.

5.70 The informants were also asked to identify the agency showing initiative and interest in implementation of the programmes. The response was that 59 informants identified I.T.D.A as the first Extension Agency showing initiative and evincing keen interest in implementation of the schemes followed by D.R.D.A., while 17 informants have identified both D.R.D.A., and I.T.D.A., as equally interested Extension Agencies. However, when asked about the gaps observed by them in implementation of programme and suggestions of scheme none of the informants could give any definite opinion.

5.71 To sum up the impact of selected schemes on the economy, income and employment on the beneficiaries is discussed hereunder. The discussion throws light on their positions before and after the scheme.

5.72 There was substantial increase in the annual average income of the household and the increase ranged from 8.29 to 96.06%. While the average net increase among the sample beneficiary households was at 59.22% The annual income of the sample beneficiary households before taking of the scheme was ranging from Rs.2,125/- to Rs.5,500/-. While the average annual income was Rs. 2,805/-. The annual income of the household after taking of the scheme was ranging from Rs.3,425.00 to Rs. 5,956/- and its average income was at Rs.4,222.00 per household per annum. The scheme-wise contribution shows that Horticulture has contributed the maximum net increase. It can be seen that inspite of significant

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increase in annual income of the households most of them could not get sufficient income to cross the poverty line ie., 4,500/- per annum.

5.73 The data collected in the study shows that the schemes have also contributed for generation of employment to the family members besides providing employment to the hired labour. Number of persons employed additionally among the household members varied from 4 to 166, whereas in case of Social Forestry the number of persons additionally employed was only two, besides generating employment for family members. The scheme also could help to provide employment opportunity for hired labour. The number of hired labourers engaged ranged from 2 to 85, whereas in goat units and plough bullocks schemes there was no employment for hired labourers. In employment with the implementation of the scheme besides creating employment for 187 hired labourers.

5.74 The scheme-wise details with regard land holdings, flow of finance to the scheme, Income generated and Age composition, Occupational pattern and Employment generation are shown in the table Nos. 1 to 5.

TABLE.No.-1

Age Composition and occupation pattern:

Sl No.	Name of the scheme	Age group of beneficiaries (in years)			
		20 to 35	35 to 50	50 to 65	65 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Horticulture	19	29	12	2
2.	Social Forestry	-	-	1	-
3.	Land Reclamation	23	11	8	1
4.	Individual Dug-wells	1	-	2	1
5.	Plough Bullocks	20	18	11	1
6.	Sericulture	4	6	-	-
7.	Goat Rearing Units	1	5	1	1
		68	69	35	6
			178		

AL: Agriculture Labourer,

NAL:Non-Agriculture Labourer.

Occupation					
Main			Secondary		
Agrl.	AL.	N.A.L.	Agrl.	AL.	N.A.L.
7	8	9	10	11	12
62	-	-	-	62	-
1	-	-	-	1	-
43	-	-	-	-	43
4	-	-	-	2	2
50	-	-	-	43	7
10	-	-	10	-	-
5	3	-	-	5	3
175	3	-	10	113	55
	178			178	

TABLE NO-2

Land holdings:

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Size of the operational holdings (in Acs)				No. of house-holds without land	Total	Remarks
		Less than 2.49 Acs.	2.50 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10.00 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Horticulture	3	29	25	5	-	62	
2.	Social Forestry	1	-	-	-	-	1	
3.	Land Reclamation	14	7	19	3	-	43	
4.	Individual Dug-wells	-	1	3	-	-	4	
5.	Plough Bullocks	5	26	3	10	6	50	
6.	Sericulture	-	1	8	1	-	10	
7.	Goat Rearing Unit	1	3	1	-	3	8	
	Total:	24	67	59	19	9	178	

TABLE.NO-3

Flow of finance to the scheme:

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl No	Name of the scheme	No.of beneficiaries	SOURCE OF FINANCE (AVERAGE SHOWN)				
			ITDA., SUBSIDY	TRICOR MARGIN MONEY	BANK LOAN	BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Horticulture	62	2,122.00*	-	-	-	2,122.00
2.	Social Forestry	1	1,500.00*	-	-	-	1,500.00
3.	Land Reclamation	43	2,364.00	700.00	1,050.00	-	4,144.00
4.	Individual Dug wells	4	26,000.00	10,400.00	15,600.00	-	52,000.00
5.	Plough Bullocks	50	1,463.00	403.00	769.00	300,00	2,935.00
6.	Sericulture	10	4,000.00	1,600.00	-	2,400.00	8,000.00
7.	Goat Rearing Unit	8	38,000.00	-	-	-	38,000.00

* Per acre cost.

Income generated;

Sl. No	Name of the scheme
1	2
1.	Horticulture
2.	Social Forestry
3.	Land Reclamation
4.	Individual Dug-wells
5.	Plough Pullocks
6.	Sericulture
7.	Goat Rearing Unit

TABLE-No. 4

Average Annual Income of the household (in Rs.)			Remarks
Before the scheme	After the scheme	Net income	
3	4	5	6
2,312	4,533	2,221	
2,300	3,783	1,483	
2,125	3,425	1,300	
2,262	4,350	2,088	
2,561	3,761	1,200	
5,500	5,956	456	
2,575	3,744	1,169	

TABLE NO-5

Employment:

Sl No.	Name of the scheme/ Activity.	No. of Family members employed						No.of Persons hired as Labourers					
		Before the scheme			After the scheme			Before the scheme			After the scheme		
		Male	FM	Total	Male	FM	Total	Male	FM	Total	Male	FM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Horticulture	86	85	171	90	76	166	-	-	-	39	41	80
2.	Social Forestry	1	1	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	2
3.	Land Reclamation	55	43	98	93	72	165	-	-	-	46	39	85
4.	Individual Dug-wells	5	4	9	11	7	18	-	-	-	7	4	11
5.	Goat Rearing Unit	8	6	14	10	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Plough Bullocks	71	68	139	94	81	175	1	11	12	2	11	13
7.	Sericulture	19	18	37	21	20	41	5	4	9	10	20	30

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PART - A SUMMARY:-

6.1 The tribal Development situation was reviewed and an indepth analysis was done at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The first Tribal Sub-plan strategy was conceived. The new tribal Sub-plan strategy recognised the need for analytical approach for tribal development in view of the dispersal and concentration of tribal population over the country. This approach was considered as an improvement over the past strategy and policies. It is in tune with this policy areas of tribal concentration was delineated and Sub-plan area was identified. A perspective plan for 15 years with an outlay of Rs.45/- crores was prepared and to implement these policies and programmes an I.T.D.A., was established for Khammam district in the year 1975. The main thrust of the perspective plan is to accelerate development by adopting growth centre approach as a strategy. However it is noticed that growth centre approach was not implemented by the I.T.D.A..

6.2 The I.T.D.A., covers 905 tribal villages spread over an area of 6,899.9 Sq.Kms. Of the 905 villages,892 are scheduled villages and 13 are non-scheduled villages. Koyas, Konda Reddy, Lambada, Yerukula inhabit the Sub-Plan area of the district. Koyas and Lambadas are the predominant tribal groups of the Sub-plan area of the district. For implementing the programmes, Project Officer and supporting staff was appointed besides coordination and supervision of various sectoral programmes in Sub-plan area and to look after the day-to-day administration of the Project. A Governing Body was also constituted for review of I.T.D.A, Programmes and advise the I.T.D.A in planning and implementation of developmental programmes. A sum of about Rs.1488.85 lakhs was spent on various sectoral programmes

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during the first phase of the tribal Sub-plan ie., 1975-80. During the second phase of the tribal sub-plan ie., 1980-85 poverty alieviation programmes were given priority with a view to help a substantial number of tribal families to cross over the poverty line. Besides this, Modified Area Development Approach was adopted to help the tribals living outside the sub-plan area. Hill Reddies (Konda Reddy) subsisting mainly on Podu cultivation were identified as Primitive Tribal Group and special programmes were evolved exclusively for their benefit. This is a significant feature of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Monitoring and Reporting Cell of the I.T.D.A., was strengthened during the sixth Plan period. A substantial increase was made in financial investment during Sixth Five Year Plan for the I.T.D.A to generate incremental income to enable the tribal households to cross over the poverty line.

6.3 The allocations made under Tribal Sub-Plan by various general sector departments comes to only 2.4% as against 6% expected allocations being the minimum requirement, which is for less than the percentage of tribal population of the state and proportion of tribal area in the district. The total population of the sub-plan area constitutes 54.2% to the population of the district while the Scheduled Tribes population constitutes 24.55% to the total population. Area wise also the sub-plan area constitutes 59% to the district total geographical area in view of the size o population and backwardness of the area and scheduled tribes population, the funds allocation is very meagre This suggests the need for substantial increase in fur allocation. The investment should be proportionate to the tribal population percentage. This is not being adhered to by the General Sector Departments and the investment is obviously far below the minimum require ment. The percapita Investment in the Sub-plan area is Rs.122.27 lakhs which is very meagre. The flow of

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subsidy from both I.T.D.A., and D.R.D.A., a
for Rs.214.83 lakhs(1985-86). The financial
of Rs.4,315/- per household is not sufficient eno
to generate incremental income to enable the tribal
households to cross over the poverty line. The inve-
stment of Rs.4315/- per family is far less than the
recommended dose ie., Rs.10,000/-. Further, the
review indicates that releases made annually from
all sources was far less than the allocations indi-
cated in the plans and not adequate enough to implement
the programmes and to achieve the targets. (Vide paras
2.17 - 2.20).

6.4 The volume of institutional finance depends upon the loan component of various programmes. The individual benefit oriented programmes have subsidy and loan component. There are 87 branches of various banks operating in the Sub-plan area. The operation of each bank is confined to 10 Kms radius. The banks operations are mostly confined to road-side habitations. The net work of banks is not adequate enough to cover the sub-plan area. In view of the limited coverage in-terior habitations are deprived of institutional finan-cial facility.

(3.1 - 3.6)

6.5 Year to year releases pattern indicates that th
were marked variations. With regard to special central
assistance it was seen from the releases and expendi-
ture data that there was marked variations. During the
year 1983-84 maximum amount ie., Rs.107.00 lakhs was
released, while the minimum was released in the year
1982-83. With regard to expenditure highest amount wa
spent in the year 1984-85, while the least amount was
spent in the year 1980-81, under Special Central Ass-
istance.

6.6 The data was not forthcoming from I.T.D.As office on General Sector Programmes targets and achievements year-wise. Therefore, the comprehensive picture of development effort of General Sector could not be depicted. The general Sector Departments also are not informing the I.T.D.A., about their respective programmes within the sub-plan area. The very basic concept of major thrust of development from General sector is not operationalised. Similarly the I.T.D.A also is not posted with full information about institutional finance (3.7).

6.7 Under Anti-Exploitation measures Government have taken several steps to enforce provisions of Protective Legislation in respect of Land Transfer,Money Lending, Debt Relief, Bonded Labour etc., Special Machinery was created for strict enforcement of provisions of land transfer legislation. It is evident from the fact that about 0.04 lakh hectares (1985) of tribal land is reported to be under illegal occupation of non-tribals. The tribal is deprived of basic source of livelihood. Therefore, this problem deserves a serious attention and consideration. Enforcement of protective legilation has to be intensified. Though a good number of cases of illegal land transfer cases have been detected and follow up action taken, much remains to be done in respect of disposal of cases and physically handing over of the possession of the land to the tribals. In respect of excise and forest and trade, the Government have taken measures to protect the interests of the tribals. Girijan Cooperative corporation is supplying Daily requirements at a reasonable price through a net work of 133 D.R.Depots and purchasing the Minor Forest Produce from tribals by paying reasonable rates. Government have taken measures to eliminate middle men in forest works and Minor Forest produce Collection and sales. Government have given concession to tribals in respect of excise policy keeping in view their traditions and culture (3.8 - 3.11).

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6.8 Under Special Central Assistance the I.T.D.A. got Rs.333.35 lakhs as releases for a period of 5 years as against this an amount of Rs.416.260 lakhs was spent on various developmental programmes. The review of annual sectoral expenditure brings out an interesting fact, that there has been no follow-up efforts or consolidation from one year to the other. There is marked variation in the expenditure pattern in each sector over a 5 years period. For example, in agricultural sector, an amount of Rs.6.7 lakhs spent in the year 1980-81 and in subsequent year the expenditure shoot up to Rs.32.00 lakhs, while in the year 1982-83, the expenditure plummeted to Rs.4.00 lakhs. Again, in the subsequent year the expenditure was increased to Rs.17.00 lakhs, while in the year 1984-85, the expenditure was more than double of the previous year. Similarly, the expenditure pattern has recorded marked variations in Animal Husbandry and Irrigation Sectors etc.,. This indicates that there was no conscious efforts of concentration and follow-up in sectoral allocations and expenditure. One more interesting feature is that the average expenditure per annum on administration was at 16% which is over and above the norms ie., 12%(3.12 - 3.33).

6.9 With regard to identification and selection of beneficiaries the poorest and then the poor and coverage on progressive scale criteria was not adopted and on the other hand the tribal beneficiaries are selected among those who approached I.T.D.A., for assistance. (3.34)

6.10 Regarding coverage of beneficiaries as many as 26,334 were covered during sixth Five Year Plan Period. Apart from this 17,242 families were covered under Anti poverty line programme by I.T.D.A. It may be mentioned that I.T.D.A and D.R.D.A could jointly cover only 79.03% (25290) of the target ie., 32,000 S.T

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households (suggested as target for the Sixth Five year plan). The achievement is short of 20.97% of the target. The I.T.D.A., implemented core sectoral economic programmes, ie., Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Social Forestry and Village and Small Industries to create such an impact as to improve economy of tribals. Besides this, D.R.D.A., was also implementing household benefit oriented programmes under anti-poverty line programmes. Further, it was seen from analysis made in the Chapter - II under Special Central Assistance expenditure, that Animal Husbandry programme recorded highest expenditure followed by Engineering and Agricultural Sectors during 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 Agricultural sector recorded highest expenditure followed by Animal Husbandry and Irrigation. During the year 1982-83, Animal husbandry Sector followed by Irrigation and Agriculture recorded highest expenditure. During the year 1983-84 Irrigation recorded highest expenditure followed by Agriculture and Horticulture. During the year 1984-85 the major chunk of expenditure was in Agriculture Sector followed by Irrigation.

6.11 There is no record of mechanism to verify the bonafides of the applicant and to eliminate the duplication of the efforts or repetition of assistance. In the absence of a system which helps to eliminate the duplication mostly local tribal and those who can afford to contribute to the scheme and able to corner the benefits of development. This is also resulting in concentration of flow of benefits in certain pockets of the I.T.D.A., leaving certain clusters untouched hitherto and this is perpetuating disparities. A review of distribution of infrastructive and other amenities over sub-plan villages indicates that 26% of the villages have no facilities at all, while 43% of the villages have only 5% and 20% of the villages have only 10% facilities.

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This suggests highly unequal distribution and flow of benefits to the tribal habitations, for details vide Annexure No.16. This can be remedied by evolving a system to ensure judicious flow of benefits, selection of beneficiaries and appropriate investment and there by eliminate the repetition of assistance and reduce disparities. Further, it is noticed that about 6% of the funds were being allocated annually on family benefit oriented programmes. This marks a deviation from the Fifth Five Year Plan Approach (3.35 - 3.39).

6.12 For implementation of various development programmes and to look after the day-to-day administration of the Project, Project Officer is supported by technical/subject matter specialists like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Engineering, Medical and Health services, Extension Officers and Accounts Branch and Ministerial Branch, Monitoring and Reporting, Public Relations Cell etc.,. The Project Officer is also supported by Dist Tribal Welfare Officer who is looking after education programmes and institutional Services. He is also designated as Assistant Project Officer. All the posts sanctioned to I.T.D.A except Driver, Attenders are filled by the Officers drafted on deputation from concerned departments and only in few cases the posts filled up by direct recruitees. Deputation system has inherent disadvantages, either persons on the verge of retirement inefficient, unwilling persons are kept at this disposal of I.T.D.A.,. On the other hand the programme implementation calls for enthusiastic, energetic, trained personnel. The deputation system obtaining in the present context goes against the cardinal principle for I.T.D.A. Ministerial staff

The staff working in the sub-plan area are provide
with incentives like additional H.R.A., Special
compensatory allowances, Bad climate Allowances,
Rent free Accommodation or accommodation at conce-
ssional rents etc.,. The Government also reviewein
working of the incentives schemes and modifying to
cater to the changing needs and conditions of work
etc.,. For smooth implementation and to reduce
proceedural delays, Project Officer is delegated wi
financial powers. Project Officer can sanction and
execute the schemes costing Rs.1.00 lakh, while the
Collector as Chairman of the Governing Body of the
I.T.D.A. can sanction schemes up to Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
Governing body was constituted with District Collec
as its Chairman and Project Officer as Convenor and
other District Officers of various sectors as Membe
The elected representatives of tribals ie., Members
of Legislative Assembly, Members of Parliament and
Block Presidents as its members. The Governing Body
was meeting regularly and reviewing the progress of
implementation of developmental schemes, approving t
action plans and also rectifying action of the Proje
Officer relating to schemes and Administrative matte
(3.40 - 3.50).

6.13 The subsidy pattern varies from scheme to
scheme and in general 50% and 100%. The institution
finance Bank Loan ie., 30% and 20% is provided as
Margin Money from Tricor, while 50% assistance is
provided as subsidy from Special Central Assistance.
Land development and horticultural schemes are given
out subsidy while others have 50% subsidy(3.51).

6.14. The sub-plan area programmes related to pla
schemes-schemes of various general sector Departments
Tribal Welfare Department, plans formulated and imple
mented by I.T.D.A with Special Central Assistance.

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This process involves a number of departmental organisations which calls for effective coordination, close supervision and control by Project Officer. Necessary orders were given by the Government for bringing all the former Block Development Officers under the control of Project Officer. Police and Forest Department Officials continue to work independently. Necessary orders were given by the Government for bringing all the former block Development Officers under the control of Project Officer. Apart from these, Project Officer is holding meetings with General Sector Departmental Officicers, depending on the need to coordinate and to review the schemes. To translate the policy of single line administration in Sub-plan area into action. Government issued necessary orders for keeping various departmental officers working in the Sub-plan area under the control of Project Officer. This step enables the Project Officer to have grip over various departmental officers in so far as they are concerned to sub-plan area, for coordination and supervision. The results of this policy decision remains to be seen (3.52 - 3.54).

6.15 Backward pockets within the Sub-plan Area, were identified while preparing the perspective plan. Former blocks like Kunavaram, V.R.Puram, Venkatapuram, Bhadrachalam were identified as most backward pockets, while Burgampad, Sudimalla, Yallandu, Aswaraopeta were identified as more backward pockets. And the other remaining blocks were classified as backward pockets. At the instance of Government of India during the year 1985 as many as 11 clusters covering 159 villages with estimated population of 0.53 lakhs of S.T population was identified as target area under Special Compact Area Programmes for providing supplementary assistance, intensive efforts and new programmes for accelerating pack of development in this vulnerable and backward areas and also to wean away tribals from influence of extreme

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climates. This is cent percent Government of India financed scheme. The I.T.D.A has prepared a medium-term and Annual Action Plans for Sub-plan Area, Primitive Tribal Groups and two M.A.D.A pockets outside the Sub-Plan area. The Monitoring and Reporting Cell of the I.T.D.A was strengthened by adding one Statistical Officer post but this post remained vacant for long spells for various reasons and thus affected the Monitoring and Reporting system.

6.16 Consequent on investment in tribal Sub-plan Area of this district considerable infrastructure was created. However, it has been noticed that there is still marked variations in the level ofdevelopment between the tribals and non-tribals. For instance, literacy rate is 6.3% among tribals, where as it is 25.60% among non-tribals. Yield per hectare is 27 quintals of Paddy among Tribals, while it is 30 quintals among non-tribals, and 5.73 quintals Jowar among Tribals, while it is 10.00 quintals among non-tribals. The Tribals has to go a long way to meet the neighbouring non-tribals. The tribals and their area continues to compare poorly with non-tribal areas and non-tribals.

6.17 The Government Body was meeting regularly and reviewing the programmes achievement and approving the plan schemes. Similarly at the state level also reviewing committee held meetings periodically and reviewed the targets and achievements and discussing the plan programmes (3.67 - 3.70).

6.18 For collection of data at Block Headquarters lev on various developmental programmes implemented by the I.T.D.A and scheme-wise beneficiaries covered financia assistance provided, enthnic composition and views of Block Development Officer on various issues relating to I.T.D.A programmes, Kunavaram and Aswaraopeta Block were selected for study on sample basis.

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6.19 KUNAVARAM:

Kunavaram is one of the two Blocks selected for study. This is a tribal Development Block with 120 villages. The total population is 0.42 lakhs, of which 0.23 lakhs are S.Ts., while the rest belongs to other communities. During the Five Years Period 1570 beneficiaries were assisted under different programmes as against 1732 identified. Of the 1570 households identified, 1257 S.T beneficiaries are covered under different schemes. The sector-wise beneficiaries also indicates that a large number was covered under Agriculture Sector, followed by Ter-tiary sector schemes. As many as 52 bohded labour cases were detected, of which 11 belongs to S.T during the year 1985-86. Branches of Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, State Bank of Hyderabad, Khammam District Cooperative Central Bank, Cooperative Agricultural Development Bank area functioning in the Block area. An amount of Rs.16.61 lakhs financial assistance was provided to the beneficiaries under various schemes, of which Rs.6.56 lakhs was subsidy, while 10. lakhs was loan. Agriculture sector schemes had the major share followed by Tertiary sector. (4.1 - 4.9.).

6.20 ASWARAOPETA

Aswaraopeta is the second Block selected for sample study. This is a Tribal Development Block with 66 villages having 0.96 lakhs of total population of the total population, 0.42 lakhs belong to Scheduled Tribes. During the five Years period, 811 tribal house holds were identified and assisted under various programmes. Agriculture Sector Programmes covered a large number of beneficiaries, followed by Animal Husbandry Sector, Branches of Andhra Bank, Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, State Bank of Hyderabad, Khammam District Cooperative Central Bank are functioning within the Block area.

Block Officers are not keeping track of programmes implemented by I.T.D.A. Separate records are not maintained for S.T beneficiaries covered by I.T.D.A and the

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Block Development Officers, also informed that they were not aware of certain programmes implemented by I.T.D.A and pleaded their inability to express their views on related issues. B.D.Os, also could not express their definite views on any aspect namely funds, acceptance of the schemes by S.T beneficiaries, pattern of utilisation, coordination and cooperation of various agencies. The views given by B.D.Os, were very general and vague in nature. This implies that involvement of B.D.Os, in planning and implementation of programmes was not effective as it should have been. This aspect requires to be examined in greater detail to achieve the objective of effective involvement of coordination and cooperation of the Block Development Officers at the Block level (4.10 - 4-15).

6.21 SAMPLE VILLAGES

Walfordpeta, Chatti, Kommuram, Chidimuru, Sariv Lingala, Thummala, Boddugudem, Palluru, Dugutta, Pocha and Kudalipadu of Kunavaram Block and Pusugudem, Vir kapuram, Reddigudem, Pusukunta, Madharam, Pentlam, Seethaigudem of Aswaraopeta Block were selected fo collection of data pertaining to education facilit transport and communication, veterinary and agric institutions, village industries, drinking water lities, electrification, indigenous institutions, conditions, official agencies etc., was collect analysis and assessment of level of development decide the centrality of the sample villages. availability of facilities within the village outside the village and distance of the facili the village was taken into account while decid the level of development and centrality. A c index worked out based on the total score. W of Kunavaram Block is better than other villa Pusugudem followed by Madharam of Aswaraopet were better villages than the other (4.16 a

6.22 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

Data was collected at household level from the beneficiaries covered under schemes like Horticulture, Social Forestry, Land Reclamation, individual Dug-wells, Plough Bullocks, Goat-Units and Sericulture. For this purpose 178 beneficiaries were selected from 19 sample villages of two blocks. During the study, besides this 8 tribals are selected for collection of data on HYV programme, 8 households were covered under Shifting Cultivation and 76 knowledgeable persons were contacted to know their views and opinions on programmes. Bio-data was collected from beneficiaries on time-lag, employment and income generated before and after the scheme, debts incurred in connection with the scheme and financial assistance received from I.T.D.A, loans taken from Banks and Margin Money given from TRICOR was collected to assess the impact of the schemes on income and employment. The comparision of income of the households at the time of implementation of the scheme, throws light on the following aspects. The net increase in the income level ranged from 8.29% to 96.06%, while the average net increase worked out to 59.22% per annum. Scheme-wise comparision indicates that Horticulture scheme contributed the highest net increase in income per annum per household followed by Individual Dug-wells. While lowest net increase was contributed by Sericulture scheme. Though the sericulture contributed the least in the net increase these sample households had better income level as such they could record the income above the poverty line after the scheme ie., Rs.4,500/-. On significant feature is that none of the households except in case of Sericulture and Horticulture could get the income to cross the poverty line ie., Rs.4,500/- per annum. though there was substantial increase in the income level. When the latest estimates of poverty line ie., Rs.6,400/- per annum(IRDP) none of the households could cross the poverty line. Regarding the employment the data reveals that number of persons could get employment with the adoption of the scheme

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varied from 2 to 85 persons besides providing employment to hired labourers. Thus in total 288 members of beneficiary households could get employment with the adoption of the schemes besides 187 hired labourers. The beneficiaries are also more in favour of irrigation sources namely dug-cum-borewells, filter points, rennovation and deepening of old wells. Regarding time-lag it was noticed that the period varied from one to four months and delay was mostly attributed to release of loan component by Banks and supply of material in some cases like Horticulture, Plough Bullocks scheme etc.,. With regard to land holdings of the sample beneficiaries it was found that 33% of the beneficiaries have more than 5.00 acres while 13% had less than 2.50 acres and another 38% have more than 2.5 acres. This suggests that identification and coverage of beneficiaries was not in progressive scale ie., poorest and than the poor. This policy in selection of beneficiaries deserves to be reviewed.

6.23 With regard to enrollment of school-age children it was found about 54% were enrolled in school, however, it was noticed that 70% of them are school drop-outs, and parents are of the opinion that their children services are required at home frequently as such their children are not able to attend to school regularly.

6.24 Regarding the choice of the schemes, almost all the beneficiaries have informed that they were sanctioned the schemes for which they have applied for in many cases it was reported that sources of motivation for schemes was either V.D.O, of Block Office, Agricultural Sub-assistants or Agricultural Officers of I.T.D.A. With regard to payment of loans, it was observed that by and large the tribal beneficiaries were not punctual and serious about repayment of loans to the Banks. Further it was also noticed that none of the sample beneficiaries could clear the liabilities with income generated after the adoption of the schemes. The level of awareness among the tribals about contents of the scheme, provisions and facilities

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available with Government Agencies and the proceedure involved in getting the Government assistance appears to be not satisfactory, as many of the beneficiaries were not having minimum information about schemes and facilities and they are not clear about their views and opinions. Their level of knowledge is also limited. This implies that much has to be done in creating and increasing the level of awareness among the tribals.

6.25 With regard to Animal Husbandry programmes, it was informed by the beneficiaries that the animals purchased under schemes were of poor quality and veterinary facilities are not adequate enough. There was also uncertainity of supply of fodder and feed. But this may not be treated as failure of administration. With more number of highly motivated personnel can yield fruitful results. The beneficiaries who have received high yielding variety supplied with vegetable seed are also selected on sample basis. All are having operation holdings varying 2.50 acres to 10.00 acres. Their annual income ranging from Rs.1,900/- to Rs. 5,000/-. All the eight tribal beneficiaries were supplied with high-yielding variety seed at free of cost. The source of motivation was village Development Officer. The supporting inputs like Fertilizers and Pesticides were used by the beneficiaries. All the beneficiaries reported that there was a considerable increase in the yield per acre and money value of the additional produce ranged from Rs.550/- to Rs.590/- per hectare in case of Paddy, Rs.430/- to Rs.460/- per hectare in case of Maize, while in the case of vegetables the value ranged from Rs.18 to Rs. 100/- per hectare. The percentage of net increase varied from 15% to 25%.

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6.26 Shifting cultivation is a common phenomenon in the tribal area. Due to limited land base the tribals continued to depend on this primitive and uneconomical cultural practice. It was estimated that 6210 hectares are under shifting cultivation in this project area. A sample study on tribal household brings out the fact that returns have been very poor and uncertain. Millets like Jowar and Bajra and pulses like Red-gram, Greengram and Beans are grown in these fields and these sites are abondoned in third year. The annual average income of these households was Rs.2,600/-. Till March, '85 no specific rehabilitation programme was implemented for the benefit of shifting cultivators. In the year 1985-86, rehabilitation programme was envisaged, which includes, raising of mixed horticultural crop scheme. Provision of infrastructural facilities like Housing, link roads, educational facilities etc...

6.27 In order to find out opinion and impressions of the tribals about the usefulness, suitability, popularity of programmes and level of awareness among tribals, 76 informants (knowledgeable persons) were selected on sample basis from two blocks. The informants were in the age group of 20 to 66 years. Of the 76 informants, 71 are prematriculates, 4 are matriculates and one is post-graduate student. Regarding level of awareness 22.36% knowledgeable persons were of the opinion that all tribal beneficiaries have knowledge of the tribal development programmes in the sub-plan area and the rest replied negatively. Regarding popularity of the schemes the informants identified Horticulture, and Plough Bullocks as most popular in Aswaraopet and Kunavaram blocks respectively, followed by Individual Dug-wells in Aswaraopeta block and Land Reclamation in Kunavaram block. This implies the need and demand for such schemes. Regarding the pattern utilisation 49% informed that cent percent of the loan is utilised properly. The knowledgeable persons also identified Horticulture and Individual Dug-wells programmes as most beneficial schemes to the tribals. Further it was

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noticed that 21% of the informants are of the opinion that cent percent of the schemes are remunerative. Finally 59% of the informants are of the view that I.T.D.A is taking initiative and evincing keen interest in implementing T.D.programmes while D.R.D.A was identified as second agency in order of preference (5.1 - 5.73)

6.28 PART-B RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the findings of the study the following suggestions are put forth for the consideration and necessary follow up action. The infrastructural gaps have to be filled up to provide effective backward and forward linkages to achieve integration. For this purpose potential growth centres of different orders have to be identified and growth impulses and infrastructure have to be provided either by way of filling up the gaps or supplementation process.

6.29 Regarding administrative structure in I.T.D.As to achieve effective integration in the policy decision taken on Single Line Administration have to be implemented in a letter and spirit and the operational problems arising in this process have to be resolved at the appropriate level. The chairman of I.T.D.A and Project Officer are to be delegated more administrative, technical and financial powers. Vertical and horizontal interaction in the organisation have to be clearly defined so as to eliminate the area of conflict, misgivings and confrontation with ITDA vis-a-vis General Sector Departments, this could pave the way for better and effective coordination, cooperation and smooth process of planning and implementation of Tribal Development programmes. With the introduction of many schemes and consequent expansion of the organisation at I.T.D.A level, the above mentioned suggestions deserves serious consideration, besides prescribing appropriate job chart for each position.

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6.30 The screening committee constituted on personal policies has to be geared up and the recommendations of the screening committee may have to be considered seriously to achieve the good personnel administration to retain useful and efficient personnel in programme implementation. It would be better if a sub-cadre is created for tribal development instead of depending on conventional deputation system, which has more demerits. With the given incentives and up-ward revision of pay structure and creation of sub-cadre could help personnel to identify with the tribal development agency, put heart and mind into work and go a long way in improving the delivery system and performance.

6.31 Training for Tribal beneficiaries to acquiant with the provisions and contents of the programmes and to increase the level of awareness among the tribals is the need of the hour. A step already taken in this direction by I.T.D.A have to be intensified. Revival of Tribal Liasion Officers system may be considered and this would help to reduce the exploitative elements from non-tribal side and build up contacts and liaison points. These liaison machinery may also help as feed back channel for programme planning and implementation. This would also further help to fill up the gap in the tribals association and involvement in planning and implementation process.

6.32 It could be better if the co-ordinating meetings are convened at the Project Head-quarters level instead of District Headquarters, where all the general sector departmental officers, Bankers would come together, deliberate and sort out the issues and review the programmes. It would also help to remove constraints in reporting the programmes covered by Project Officer and reduce the delay and achieve effective co-ordination and cooperation among the implementing officers.

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6.33 With regard to pooling of funds the decision taken by the Government is not effected by all the departmental heads at the district level except some departments like Agriculture, Fisheries etc.,. This issue has to be given more importance in view of need for funding the programmes and co-ordination of the sectoral schemes.

6.34 The backward pockets and communities within the sub-plan area have to be given priority while implementing the programmes for achieving integration in letter and spirit.

6.35 In tune with the National Policy of attack on poverty the family benefit oriented programmes have to be intensified and the coverage has to be increased to make up short fall in the targets. This is also very much inbuilt into the National Tribal Development Policy ie., area development with focus on individual tribal households. Towards this end the financial allocation have to be considerably increased while not loosing the sight of core-sectoral programmes and strengthening and consolidation of infrastructural facilities. They would help the considerable number of tribal households to cross the poverty line. The " Identification Card" system introduced by the I.T.D.A may be kept up and cards may have to be issued to all the tribal households in the Sub-plan area and the tribals may be asked to preserve it along with the public Distribution system Cards. This also makes easy identification and the process and selection of beneficiaries and ensure percolation of benefits to the needy. The assistance given by I.T.D.A and D.R.D.A would invariably be entered into the cards. This mechanism would help to reduce duplication and repetition of efforts from Government side. In view of the alarming situation and magnitude of the problem relating to land alienation, the efforts have to be more intensified for restoration of land to the tribals which

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is a basic resource of livelihood and also it should be made a major objective in the Tribal Development programmes.

6.36 Regarding Monitoring and Reporting system that all Unit Officers of I.T.D.A and General Sector Departmental Officers in the Sub-Plan area should be obliged to send periodical reports to the Monitoring and Reporting Cell at the ITDA headquarters to ensure timeliness, adequacy, precision and clarity in reporting. The departmental Officers should be impressed upon the need for meaningful Monitoring and Reporting system in organisations like I.T.D.A, cell should be made instrumental for Monitoring and Reporting to the Project Officer and to the concerned Officers. Monitoring and Reporting system should ensure a two-way vertical and horizontal channel of flow of information. Gearing up and streamlining of Monitoring and Reporting Cell would help concerned for appraisal in terms of physical and financial performance, identification of short-falls and bottleneck lagging areas and their causes and ill-effects of these shortfalls on project implementation. This facilitates feed back information to implementing agencies to initiate corrective measures. This step would also help building up data bank, update the data and for retrieval and / reference.

6.37 Monitoring and Reporting process has to be build up at appropriate levels ie., Mandal Development Officer and I.T.D.A in order to feed directly the concerned officers. This is to be developed more deliberately and consciously as this goes beyond simple progress appraisal. This includes not only quantitative appriasal but also qualitative assessment of programme objectives. The monitoring process includes concurrent evaluation process. The linkages and co-ordination between the Unit Officers and Monitoring and Reporting cell have to be improved and

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streamlined to achieve a better results in programme implementation. The two way process between these units have to be clearly defined and reviewed periodically to sort out the issues and to improve the method of working to cater to the growing needs of the I.T.D.A..

6.38 It was also observed that Animal Husbandry sector was over burdened and charged with other sectoral functions like Industries, Medical and Health services and self-employment and trade assistance programme, pre-employment, training etc.. This tells upon the efficiency of other programmes and also it would cause dislocation in its own sphere as adversery job as its own specialisation and professional skills which will not be available in one unit required for other agencies. Therefore, it would better if the principle of "Square peg in the squarehole" is adopted to improve the working system. This may be considered in view of the obtaining situation.

6.39 Regarding the training programmes for the staf it would be better a clear-cut policy is laid down for providing in-service training to the staff both execut and ministerial for updating their skills and knowledg required for their job. This would also go a long way improving the efficiency of the personnel.

6.40 The level of awareness among tribals about c and provisions of various schemes and facilities ava for S.Ts is poor. It would be better if the existin information cell is geared up and streamlined to cat the information and educative needs of the sub-plan In this connection, the Information and Public Rela can contribute effectively in co-ordination with Ad Education Centres and net-work of D.R.Depots, Shand Centres of G.C.C.. This would help to increase l awareness and also to motivate the tribals to make of the facilities more effectively. Further more is urgent for educating the tribals about the rem schemes.

6.41 Gram Sabha models can be adopted for organising information and education camps in Central places like D.R.Depots and Adult Education Centres besides identification and selection of beneficiaries under different schemes. It would be a multipurpose functional camp. The operational problem arising out of these proposal can be localised and sorted out in consultation with the local officials and non-officials including tribal lai - -son Officers.

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PART -- B

ANNEXURE-I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXISTING VILLAGE WISE POPULATION WITH IN THE SUB PLAN AREA OF KHAMMAM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal	Total	No.of villages with in the sub-plan area		Population			
			Schedule	Non-Schedule	Total	Total	S.T	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Dammapeta	22	21	1	22	35461	15916	44.88
2.	Aswaraopeta	20	19	1	20	30616	12691	41.45
3.	Mulkalapalli	14	14	-	14	19554	11544	59.03
4.	Yellandu	7	6	1	7	62089	19458	31.33
5.	Singareni	11	10	1	11	35437	18658	52.65
6.	Garla	11	10	1	11	27215	11505	42.27
7.	Kamepalli	13	13	-	13	33167	11745	35.41
8.	Bayyaram	17	17	-	17	29748	13017	43.75
9.	Gundala	21	21	-	21	14290	11043	77.27
10.	Tekulapalli	6	6	-	6	27277	20265	74.29
11.	Kothagudem	21	20	1	21	133546	21624	16.19
12.	Paloncha	20	19	1	20	58106	14043	24.16
13.	Julurpadu	8	8	-	8	21807	9931	45.54
14.	Chandrugonda	20	20	-	20	32663	9284	28.42
15.	Enkoor	11	10	-	10	19993	5907	29.54
16.	Burgampad	18	17	1	18	37922	7672	20.23
17.	Kukunoor	20	19	1	20	20265	4592	22.65
18.	Velairpad	21	21	-	21	16278	9069	55.71
19.	Manuguru	10	10	-	10	27682	5860	21.16
20.	Aswapuram	11	10	1	11	22799	7732	33.91
21.	Pinapaka	26	26	-	26	33692	12381	36.74
22.	Dummugudem	83	83	-	83	31917	19733	61.82
23.	Bhadrachalam	71	71	-	71	48962	12643	25.82
24.	Kunavaram	56	56	-	56	20821	10843	52.07
25.	V.R.Puram	62	62	-	62	17822	10124	56.80
26.	Chintoor	89	89	-	89	26927	19920	73.97
27.	Wazeedu	61	61	-	61	18517	9114	49.21
28.	Venkatapuram	72	72	-	72	22032	7711	34.99
29.	Cherla	74	74	-	74	28860	12140	42.06
30.	Penuballi	21	4	-	4	35998	1393	3.86
31.	Sathupalli	16	3	2	5	46590	1198	2.57
32.	Kalluru	23	-	1	1	41790	356	0.85
32	Mandals	956	892	13	905	1079843	359113	33.25

ANNEXURE NO. I(a)

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE VARIOUS PROGRAMMES FROM 1980-81 to 1984-85 (I.T.D.A., - PALONCHA .)

(Rs.in lakhs)

YEAR	Amount allotted to I.T.D.A				Amount of expenditure				Amount remained unspent
	TSP@	SCA£	OTHERS	TOTAL	TSP	SCA	OTHERS	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-'81	-	58.750	16.128	74.878	-	58.666	00.230	58.896	15.982
1981-'82	-	47.720	36.465	84.185	-	76.955	6.773	83.728	00.456
1982-'83	-	44.880	19.371	64.251	-	60.011	11.500	71.511	7.261*
1983-'04	-	107.000	32.563	139.563	-	85.559	12.816	98.375	41.189
1984-'85	3.664	75.000	368.455	447.119	1.860	135.090	196.696	333.646	113.472

@ Tribal Sub-Plan.

£ Special Central Assistance.

* Excess expenditure.

Source = I.T.D.A., Paloncha, Khammam Dist.

ANNEXURE No. II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEME WISE FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1980-81 TO 1984-85 OF D.R.D.A., KHAMMAM DISTRICT (FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES)

NAME OF THE SCHEME/SECTOR	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		TOTAL		Remarks
	FINANCIAL	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL	PHYSICAL	
	A | E	T | A	A | E	T | A	A | E	T | A	A | E	T | A	A | E	T | A	A | E	T | A	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1. Agriculture sector.	-	-*	-	*-	15.09	939	786	604	13.16	880	36.56	2423	
2. Animal Husbandry.	-	-	-	-	14.15	863	4.60	295	7.89	334	26.63	1492	*
3. Minor Irrigation.	-	-	-	-	16.56	829	0.10	3	19.50	592	36.16	1424	
4. Fisheries	-	-	-	-	0.67	12	12.40	421	0.10	22	13.17	455	
5. I.S.B	-	-	-	-	4.35	329	3.50	279	-	-	7.85	609	
6. Mango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.29	1162	5.29	1162	
7. Secondary Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	97	0.51	97	
8. Tertiary Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.01	387	4.01	387	
Total:	-	-	-	-	50.82	2972	28.46	1602	50.99	3474	130.17	8048	

A = Allocation, E = Expenditure, T = Target, A = Achievement

* DRDA Started in 1981-82.

ANNEXURE - III

EVALUATION OF INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SCHEDULE - I

PROJECT SCHEDULE

1. General Particulars :

1.1 Name of the I.T.D.A., : PALONCHA.

1.2 Name of the District : Khammam (Andhra Pradesh)

1.3 Number of blocks in the project : 9 (Nine)

1.4 Number of villages in the Project : 905 villages,

1.5 Financing institutions operating in the project by the end of March, 1985.

Sl No.	Number of branches operating Cooperative/ Commercial		Number of blocks not covered by the Bank.
1	12	69	Nil (Coverage is not adequate)

2(a) Financial Allocation and Expenditure under the various programme since 1980-81 to 1984-85 (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Amount allotted to ITDP			Amount of expenditure			Amou rema ed u pent
	TSP*	SCA	OTHERS	TSP*	SCA	OTHERS	TOTAL
1980-81	-	58.750	16,128	-	58.666	0.230	58.896	15.9
1981-82	-	47.720	36.465	-	76.955	6.773	83.728	00
1982-83	-	44.880	19.371	-	60.011	11.500	71.511	7.
1983-84	-	107.000	32.563	-	85.559	12.816	98.375	41.
1984.85	3.664	75.000	363.455	1.860	135.090	196.696	333.646	113.

* Excess Expenditure, Source : ITDA, PALONCHA.

2(b) If the entire allotted amount could not be spent during a particular year, reasons there of:

Year	Reasons
---	The reasons are not furnished by ITDA., Paloncha, Khammam District, A.P

3. Credit mobilised:

Term Credit	Credit mobilised through	1980-81 DRI/Others	1981-82 DRI/Others	1982-83 DRI/Others	1983-84 DRI/Others	1984-85 DRI/Others
1	2	3 4	5 6	7 8	9 10	11 12
Short Term	Commercial Banks Cooperatives.					
Medium Term:	Commercial Banks Cooperatives	Data on short term, Medium term and Long term loans was not available as such it could not be furnished.				
Long Term:	Commercial Banks Cooperatives.					

4. Identification of beneficiaries:

4.1 Has any household survey been conducted for identifying the target groups (Yes/No) No.

4.2 If 'Yes' who have undertaken the survey No.

4.3 Whether Vikas Partrika has been introduced (Yes/No) No.

4.4 If 'Yes' Whether properly maintained No.

5. Procedure followed for selection of beneficiaries (Specify)

There is no common standardised procedure for identification and selection of beneficiaries under different sectoral programmes. The general procedure adopted is that, applications given by the tribals are forwarded to the concerned former Block Development Officers in some cases with a request to verify the bonafides,

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eligibility and need of the application and return the same to the concerned Sectoral Officers of ITDA along with his views and Specific recommendations, on the request made by the applicant. While in some cases the Sectoral Officers of I.T.D.A, directly verifying the bonafides and processing and passing on the case to the Project Officer for final decision.

5. Beneficiaries covered by category and social group (as on 31-3-1985).

Programmes	Social group			
	S.C	S.T	Others	Total
I.R.D.P.,	11639	8048	11658	31345
Other Programmes	Data is not forth coming			
Total	11639	8048	11658	31345

Source: DRDA, Khammam.

7. Beneficiaries covered under the I.T.D.P (as on 31-3-'85)

Scheme/Activity	No. of beneficiaries (S.Ts)		
1	ITDP 2	Non-ITDP 3	Total 4
I.AGRICULTURE			
a) Land Development	2934	-	2934
b) Agricultural Implements	270	-	270
c) Others	9241	-	9241
Total:	12445		12445
II.FORESTRY AND PASTURE	373	-	373
III.MINOR IRRIGATION	2637	-	2637
IV.ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
a)Milch Animal	311	-	311
b)Sheep/Goat	583	-	583
c)Poultry and Duck	10	-	10
d)Pigs	90	-	90
e)Others	1566	-	1566
Total:	2560		2560

1. 2.	3.	4.	5.
V. FISHERIES:	12	-	12
VI. HORTICULTURE	6637	-	6637
VII. BEE KEEPING AND SERICULTURE	215	-	215
VIII. SURPLUS LANDS:			
a. Plough Bullocks	51	-	51
b. Supply of Fertilizers	151	-	151
c. Open Wells	37	-	37
d. Plough Bullocks and Cart	151	-	151
Total:	390		390
IX. VILLAGE INDUSTRY AND RURAL ARTISAN PROGRAMME (RAP)			
a. Black smithy	-	-	-
b. Carpentry	-	-	-
c. Other artisans (Specify)	-	-	-
d. Ghani Oil	-	-	-
e. Bamboo and Cane work	-	-	-
f. Others (Specify)	-	-	-
X TERTIARY SECTOR (Marketing/Service Sector);			
a. Bullock carts	996	-	996
b. Repair and Maintenance work	-	-	-
c. Tailoring shop	-	-	-
d. Shoe repairing	-	-	-
e. Rickshaw pulling	-	-	-
f. Hand Cart	-	-	-
g. Petty Trade	69	-	69
h. Other (Specify)			
	1065		1065
GRAND TOTAL:	26334		26334

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3. Officers and staffing position (ITDP during past two years)

Sl.No.	Category	No.of sanctioned posts.	No. in position
1.	Project Officer	1	1
2.	Spl.Deputy Collector	1	1
3.	Asst.Project Officer(DTWO)	1	1
4.	Project Veterinary Officer	1	1
5.	Project Agrl.Officer	1	1
6.	Executive Engineer(Tribal Welfare)	1	1
7.	Asst.Director(Sericulture)	1	1
8.	Project Horticulture Officer	1	1
9.	Addl.Dist.Medical & Health Officer.	1	1
10.	Administrative Officer	1	1
11.	Asst.Accounts Officer	1	1
12.	Statistical Officer	1	1
13.	Statistical Assistant	1	1
14.	Asst.Project Officer (Information & Public Relation)	1	1
15.	Extension Officer (Agrl.)	2	2
16.	Extension Officer(Animal Husbandry)	2	2
17.	Manager	1	1
18.	Senior Assts.	2	2
19.	Steno-Typist	1	1
20.	Attenders	9	9
	HORTICULTURE NURSERY		
21.	Horticulture Officer	1	1
22.	Sub-Assistant	1	-
23.	Malies	5	5
24.	Jr.Asst-cum-store-keeper	1	-
25.	Attender	1	1
26.	Watchman	1	1

Contd..

9. Training of personnel in Project Office.:

9.1 Number trained (as on 31-3-1985)

Category of personnel	Number trained	Type of training	Duration of Training and year	Place of Training
Inservice Training is intended for the staff to update their skills and knowledge but none of the officers and Ministerial staff were deputed for training during the period under reference.				

10. Views of the Project Officer, I.T.D.A., on:-

10.1 Adequacy of funds available under the programme and
10.2 utilisation of funds:-

For the implementation of I.T.D.P., programmes, the Annual Central Assistance releases is around Rs.1 crore, 30 lakhs (Rs.1,30,00,000/-). Different programmes are worked out only keeping the financial constraints in view. Additional large number of schemes can be taken up if more finances are made available.

10.3 Identification and selection of beneficiaries:-

The departments like Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture and having field functionaries who are going around the Agency areas and selecting the villages and beneficiaries for the successful implementation of their programmes. For sericulture, wherever perennial streams are there, the department is supervising Individual Lift Irrigation programmes in these areas and implementing the Sericulture programme. Regarding Horticulture and Agri-culture the Horticulture Officers and the Horticulture Sub-Assistants are going around the villages in the sub-Plan area and keeping in view the suitability of the soil

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and beneficiary interest, are selecting the villages where the Horticulture programme has to be taken up. The Agriculture programmes are being taken-upin the villages where irrigation projects have been taken up either by the Irrigation Department or I.T.D.A and where Land Development works have been taken-up by the Soil Conservation Staff with the I.T.D.A.,.

Many other programmes like Irrigation wells, Plough Bullocks, Fisheries (individual fish ponds) and small business ventures and small scale industries are also taken up by the I.T.D.A. For selection of beneficiaries for irrigation wells and Fisheries programme etc., interested tribal beneficiaries are approaching this office and then the concerned officers are going around the villages to find out the suitability of the scheme and then the scheme is implemented.

Regarding Plough Bullocks, the concerned Mandal Development Officers (former Block Development Officers) are identifying the deserving beneficiaries for supply of Plough Bullocks and on the basis of their recommendations, the schemes are being grounded.

It is basically the big net-work of field officials with the I.T.D.A who go around the villages and find out the suitability of the scheme in those villages and put up proposals for implementation of different schemes in different villages. For other schemes like openwells, fisheries, which have already been very much known to the beneficiaries of different areas, on the basis of the representations from different areas the schemes are being grounded.

10.4 Working of I.T.D.P level committees:

The Governing Body meeting is the meeting with Officials and non-officials to review the work of ITDP. It is convened quarterly and it is regularly taking place.

The Sub-plan Committee is an Official Committee which reviews the working of different departments in the sub-plan area in implementing the scheme for the Tribals.

Both the Governing Body Meeting and Sub-plan meeting are conducted effectively and in time.

10.5 Extent of involvement of the Tribals in Planning and implementation:

There is not much involvement of Tribals in the Planning and implementation of the schemes.

However, some meetings have been conducted with the Tribal Representatives in preparation of Master plan for Irrigation, Drinking water etc. Previously, till 1982, there was a scheme of appointing Tribal Youth as Liaison officers, who were involved in implementation of the schemes.

10.6 Suitability of the schemes executed under the Programme in the I.T.D.P.,

Around 70% of the Tribals in the Sub-plan area having land and there is very good surface and ground water potential in the sub-plan area. So, the I.T.D.A., is implementing mostly irrigation schemes and land based schemes like Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, depending upon the local interests.

Other schemes like small business ventures and Small Scale Industries, Fisheries Programme etc., are also being implemented in the I.T.D.P, taking into consideration suitability of the schemes to the area and beneficiary interest.

10.7 Problems, if any in the implementation of different Schemes under the programme:-

Most of the interior villages in the sub-plan area get cut-off for six to seven months in a year because of hill streams and bad roads.

Tribal gumpus (hamlets) are quite spread out and it becomes very difficult on the part of the field officials to take up large number of works in these areas.

....

and beneficiary interest, are selecting the vil
where the Horticulture programme has to be take
The Agriculture programmes are being taken-upin
villages where irrigation projects have been tak
up either by the Irrigation Department or I.T.D.
and where Land Development works have been taken
by the Soil Conservation Staff with the I.T.D.A.

Many other programmes like Irrigation wells,
Plough Bullocks, Fisheries (individual fish pond
small business ventures and small scale industrie
also taken up by the I.T.D.A. For selection of be
ciaries for irrigation wells and Fisheries program
etc., interested tribal beneficiaries are approach
this office and then the concerned officers are go
around the villages to find out the suitability of
scheme and then the scheme is implemented.

Regarding Plough Bullocks, the concerned Manda
Development Officers (former Block Development Offi
are identifying the deserving beneficiaries for supp
Plough Bullocks and on the basis of their recommenda
the schemes are being grounded.

It is basically the big net-work of field offici
with the I.T.D.A who go around the villages and find
the suitability of the scheme in those villages and p
up proposals for implementation of different schemes
different villages. For other schemes like openwells,
fisheries, which have already been very much known to
beneficiaries of different areas, on the basis of the
representations from different areas the schemes are
being grounded.

10.4 Working of I.T.D.P level committees:

The Governing Body meeting is the meeting with
Officials and non-officials to review the work of ITDP.
It is convened quarterly and it is regularly taking
place.

The Sub-plan Committee is an Official Committee which reviews the working of different departments in the sub-plan area in implementing the scheme for the Tribals.

Both the Governing Body Meeting and Sub-plan meeting are conducted effectively and in time.

10.5 Extent of involvement of the Tribals in Planning and implementation:

There is not much involvement of Tribals in the Planning and implementation of the schemes.

However, some meetings have been conducted with the Tribal Representatives in preparation of Master plan for Irrigation, Drinking water etc. Previously, till 1982, there was a scheme of appointing Tribal Youth as Liaison officers, who were involved in implementation of the schemes.

10.6 Suitability of the schemes executed under the Programme in the I.T.D.P.,

Around 70% of the Tribals in the Sub-plan area having land and there is very good surface and ground water potential in the sub-plan area. So, the I.T.D.A., is implementing mostly irrigation schemes and land based schemes like Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, depending upon the local interests.

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Tribal gumpus (hamlets) are quite spread out and it becomes very difficult on the part of the field officials to take up large number of works in these areas.

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10.8 Adequacy of staff at the I.T.D.P level Programmes:

After implementation of Single Line Administration all the staff working in different departments in the sub-plan area are responsible to I.T.D.A., So, it is question of Monitoring and Reporting and getting the works executed through all the staff working in the Agency Area. Hence, the question is not adequacy but of proper Monitoring.

10.9 Training facilities available for the beneficiaries opting for the schemes requiring Training.

I.T.D.A is taking up different training programmes like Tailoring, Masonary, Photography, Driving and Carpentry. It is also proposed to continue these schemes and provide training facilities to all the Tribals who are willing to take up the Training. In addition, a residential I.T.I and Residential Polytechnic have been started in this ITDP to train the Tribal Boys in different trades.

10.10 Problems, if any, for timely release of subsidy:-

Most of the schemes in the I.T.D.P are being grounded through unit Officers. Large number of schemes in the I.T.D.P are on 100% subsidy, and wherever the subsidy and margin money are released to the extent of 70%, remaining part is borne by the beneficiary himself as labour component. Only very few schemes are being financed by the Banks. In Bank Linked schemes, it is found that only financially well off Tribals who can manage are getting the loan from the Banks. Interior Tribal areas are not having banking facilities and even wherever Banks are there they are not generally coming forward to finance the poor tribals. In the interior areas many schemes are grounded with the beneficiary contribution in shape of labour.

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ANNEXURE NO. IV

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Schedule - II
BLOCK SCHEDULE

1. Identification Particulars:

1.1 I.T.D.P., : PALONCHA,

1.2 Block : KUNAVARAM KHAMMAM DIST.

1.3 Coverage of villages:

a) Total number of villages in the Block: : 120
8 Depopulated
112 Populated.

1.4 Population (1981 census) : 41870

Social Group	Population of the Block		
	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
S.C.,	2143	2130	4273
S.T.,	11217	11297	22514
Others	6570	8513	15083
Total:	19930	21940	41870

2. Year Wise break up of beneficiaries identified.

Year	No. of beneficiaries identified				No. of beneficiaries covered			
	S.T	Others.	Total	Women out of total at Col. 4	S.T	Others.	Total	Women out of total at col.8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	Records are not available in the office.							
1981-82					38	110	148	7
1982-83	54	140	194	7	67	86	153	11
1983-84	98	133	231	11	65	110	175	9
1984-85	67	123	190	9				
Total	219	396	615	27	170	306	476	27

3. Scheme wise (as at the end of March, 1985)

Sector Scheme/ Project	No.of beneficiaries identified				No.of beneficiaries Assisted			
	S.T	Others	Total	Women out of total at Col. 5	S.T	Others	Total	Women out of total at Col. 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE:								
1.Land Reclamation & Development.	98	-	98	2	60	-	60	
2.Horticulture.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Soil and water conservation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.Agricultural inputs	1043	-	1043	-	1043	-	1043	-
5.Agricultural implements.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.Others (Specify)	1141	-	1141	-	-	-	-	-
II. FORESTRY & PASTURE:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.MINOR IRRIGATION:								
1. Dug-well	-	14	14	-	-	11	11	-
2. Bore-well	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-
3. Tube Well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Renovation of old wells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pumpsets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ele.Motor	6	4	10	-	6	2	8	-
Diesel Engine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:								
1) Milch Animals								
a) Cows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Buffaloes	0	5	5	-	0	2	2	-
2) Sheep & Goat	32	28	60	-	27	25	52	-
3) Poultry and Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Piggery	12	12	24	-	12	12	24	-
5) Plough bullocks	95	90	185	-	87	75	162	-
6) Others draught animals like male buffaloes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. FISHERIES:								
1. Boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Nets and other equipments.	0	31	31	-	-	-	-	-
VI. SERICULTURE & BEE KEEPING:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. VILLAGE/HOUSEHOLD/ COTTAGE ARTISAN ACTIVITIES.								
1. Artisan Activities:								
a) Blacksmithy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Carpentry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	bblers	0	10	10	-	0	4	4	-
	dhani Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fibre other than wire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bamboo and cane work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	TERTIARY SECTOR MARKETING/ SERVICING SECTOR:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.	Bullockcarts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Draught Animal Driven Cart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Repair & Maintenance workshop	20	35	55	-	10	25	35	-
4.	Tailoring shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Rickshaw pulling.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Petty Trade	9	79	88	14	6	69	75	14
7.	Hand Cart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Others (Specify) Vegetable shop.	3	10	13	2	2	5	7	2
	Sewing machines	0	36	36	9	0	32	32	9
10.	Bakery	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	-
11.	Kirana Business	0	16	16	0	0	6	6	-
	Tobacco Business	0	8	8	0	0	3	3	-
	Cloth Business	0	16	16	0	0	10	10	-
14.	Fancy	0	8	8	0	0	3	3	-
15.	Coffee Hotel	0	4	4	0	0	2	2	-
	Total:	1322	410	1732	27	1257	313	1570	27

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3. i) Bonded Labourers identified and assisted under the programme (as at the end of March, 1985)

	S.C	S.T	Others	Total
Total Number of bonded labourers Identified:	27	11	14	52

Assisted schemes taken up during 1985-86 : Housing, Plough Bullocks, Carts, Sheeps.

Infrastructure available and created for supply of credit, various inputs and rawmaterials. : - Nil-

a) Financing institutions operating the Block:

Name of the Financial Institutions	Number of branches operating in the block
1. ITDA 2. DRDA 3. SC.Corporation Ltd., 4. Housing Corporation 5. Agriculture Dept.	1.N.G.Bank(Branches Kunavaram, Gowridevipeta, Chintur, Nellipaka 2.State Bank of India, Thotapalli, 3.Rajamundry Coop, Central Bank : Kunavaram. 4.C.A.D.B Kunavaram.

5. Loan component and subsidy (As at the end of 31-3-85)

Scheme	Loan component	Subsidy	Total Loan
1. Agriculture	13,300.00	63,100.00	76,400.00
2. Forestry & Pasture	-	-	-
3. Minor Irrigation	8,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00
4. Animal Husbandry	3,99,710.00	2,86,890.00	6,86,600.00
5. Fisheries	15,334.00	7,666.00	23,000.00
6. Horticulture	-	-	-
7. Sericulture & Bee keeping	-	-	-
8. Village/Household/ cattage/artisan .. activities.	8,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00
9. Teritary sector (Marketing/ Services)	5,59,667.00	2,91,333.00	8,51,000.00
Total:	10,04,011.00	6,56,989.00	16,61,000.00

6. Views of the B.D.O on

a) Association and cooperation of various Government Agencies in the programmes: : Average,

b) Coordination of the Cooperative and commercial Banks in executing the programme. : Good,

c) Development of infrastructure : Under development

d) Whether proper marketing facilities of the produces made by the tribals exist. : Yes.

e) Utilisation of loans under the programme by the beneficiaries: Satisfactory.

f) Acceptance and attitude of the beneficiaries regarding the schemes/programmes : Encouraging and utilising the previleges

g) Adequacy of funds available under the programme. : Average.

h) Release of subsidy (Satisfactory)

i) Adequacy of staff associated with the programme: : Additional staff required.

j) Effectiveness of field supervision of the programme : Sincere and loyal

k) Training programme organised for the beneficiaries. : " Yes "

l) Other Suggestions if any (Specify) : Sufficient funds and new projects particularly for Agriculture and Commercial crops has to be improved There social system and culture of the scheduled Tribes are to be changed by improving their Educational facilities, small scale industries have to be provided.

Sd/- BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
PANCHAYAT SAMITHI (T.D)
BLOCK KUNAVARAM
(Khammam Dist)

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ANNEXURE-V

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Scheduled - II
Block Schedule.

1. Identification particulars:

1.1 I.T.D.A. : P A L O N C H A.

1.2 Block : P.S. Aswaraopeta,

1.3 Coverage of villages :

a) Total number of villages in the Block : 66

1.4 Population (1981) Census.

Social Group	Population of the Block		
	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
S.Cs,	1934	4467	9401
S.Ts,	20861	20543	41404
Others	20347	19291	39638
Total	46142	44301	90443

2. Year wise break up of beneficiaries identified:

Year	No.of beneficiaries identified				No.of beneficiaries covered			
	S.T	Others	Total	Women out of total at col. No.4	S.T	Others.	Total	Women out of total col.8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1980-81	93	-	93	-	93	-	93	-
1981-82	110	-	110	-	110	-	110	-
1982-83	123	-	123	-	123	-	123	-
1983-84	147	-	147	-	147	-	147	-
1984-85	338	-	338	-	338	-	338	30
	811	-	811	-	811	-	811	30

....contd.

3. Scheme wise (as at the end of March, 1985)

Sector Scheme Project	No. of beneficiaries identified				No. of beneficiaries assisted			
	S.T	Others	Total	Women out of total at Col 5	S.T	Others	Total	Women out of total Col.9
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.Agriculture:								
1.Land Reclamation&Development	45	-	45	-	45	-	45	-
2.Horticulture.	310	-	310	-	310	-	310	-
3.Soil and Water conservation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.Agriculture inputs.	122	-	122	-	122	-	122	-
5.Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II.Forestry & Pasture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.Minor Irrigation								
1.Dug-well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.Bore-well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Tube well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.Renovation of old wells-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.Pumpset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.Ele.motor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.Diesel Engine	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	-
8.Others (Specify).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

....

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
V. Animal Husbandry.								
1. Milch Animals	19	-	19	-	19	-	19	-
2. a) Cows b) Buffaloes-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Sheep/Goat	25	-	25	-	25	-	25	-
3. Poultry and Duck	X							
4. Piggery	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Plough bullocks	245	-	245	-	245	-	245	-
6. Others	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Fisheries:								
1. Boats	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Nets & Other equipment	X							
VI Sericulture	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-
VII. Village/ Household/ Cottage Artisan Activities	X	- Nil-						
VIII. Tertiary sector.	X							
Marketting/ Service- Sector:	X							
Grand Total	811	-	811	-	811	-	811	-

contd.

3. Bonded labourers identified and assisted under the programme (as at the end of March'85)

- Nil -

4. Infrastructure available and created for supply of credit, various inputs and raw materials.

a) Financing instituions operating the block.

Name of the Financial Institutions.	Number of branches operating in the block
Andhra Bank	3
Nagarjuna Grameena Bank	7
Coop-Agrl.Development Bank	1
A.D.B (S.B.H)	1
K.D.C.C,Bank	1

5. Loan component and subsidy (As at the end of 31-3-85)

- Not available.

6. Views of the B.D.O on

a) Association and cooperation of various Government Agencies in the programmes. Good

b) Coordination of the Cooperative and commercial banks in executing the programme. Satisfactory.

c) Development of infrastructure Good

d) Whether proper marketing facilities of the produces made by the tribal exist. Yes.

e) Utilisation of loans under the programme by the beneficiaries. Good.

f) Acceptance and attitude of the beneficiaries regarding the scheme/ programme. : Satisfactory.

g) Adequacy of funds available under the programme : Sufficient.

h) Release of subsidy : Sufficient.

i) Adequacy of staff associated with the programme : --

j) Effectiveness of field supervision of the programme. : Satisfactory.

k) Training programme organised for the beneficiaries. : No. such programmes organised.

l) Other suggestions, if any (Specify) : All the I.T.D.A., activities should be brought to the notice of the B.D.O for supervision and successful implementation of the schemes.

Sd/-
Block Development Officer,
ASWARAOPETA.

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ANNEXURE-No.VI

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-SCHEDUL

VILLAGE/HAMLET SCHE

Name of the village/Hamlet : *Sample Villages.

Name of Block : Aswaraopeta.

(Village/Hamlet schedule will be used to collect dat
on infrastructural facilities existing in each haml
village covered under the study)

(Source- Village elde

(Mention distance of location in Kms. from the hamlet
if any facility is available within the hamlet, menti
'0' for distance)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.1 Bus stand/stop	0	0	0	4	0	4	1
1.2 State Highway	9	16	10	30	14	26	35
1.3 Approach Road from village to State Highway (Length in Kms.)	9	16	10	30	14	12	35
1.4 Post office							
a) Branch Post office.	0	3	0	4	0	26	18
b) Sub-Post office	9	3	10	10	14	4	15
1.5 Police Station	9	3	25	10	14	26	11
2.1 Lower Primary school.	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
2.2 Upper Primary School.	0	3	2	10	14	4	18
2.3 Middle English School.	9	16	26	30	14	26	40
2.4 High school	9	3	2	10	14	26	33
2.5 Sevashram school.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 1.Pusugudem; 2) Madhavaram; 3) Pentlam 4) Seetigudem
5) Vinayakapuram H/o Asupaka, 6)Reddigudem H/o Tiruma
kunta; 7) Pusukunta H/o Ankampalem.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.6	Ashram School	9	16	15	30	8	8	18
2.7	Kanyashram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.8	Any Vocational Training School	24	16	40	30	14	26	53
2.9	Adult Literacy Centre or Similar institution.	0	0	0	10	0	12	18
3.1	Dispensary:							
	a) Allopathic	9	16	2	10	14	26	33
	b) Homeopathic	24	16	2	30	14	26	33
	c) Ayurvedic	9	16	25	30	14	26	33
	d) Unani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Hospital	9	16	10	30	14	26	32
3.3	Primary Health Centre	9	3	0	10	14	26	33
3.4	Dhai Centre	0	16	10	10	14	26	33
3.5	Vaccination or Inoculation centre.	9	16	10	10	14	26	33
4.1	Stockman Centre of Live stock Aid-centre	9	16	10	30	14	26	33
4.2	Veterinary dispensary	0	3	10	10	0	12	18
5.1	Seed Centre	70	16	40	30	14	26	33
5.2	Fertilizer and Pesticide Centre.	9	16	10	30	14	26	33
5.3	Agricultural Implements sale Centre	9	16	10	30	14	26	33
5.4	Agriculture demonstration farm.	24	16	40	10	14	26	33

...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.5 Horticulture demonstration farm	30	16	40	10	14	26	53
6.1 Godown and Cold storage	9	16	40	10	14	26	53
6.2 Weekly Market	9	3	2	10	14	26	53
6.3 Fair Price shop	0	3	2	4	0	4	0
7.1 L.A.M.Ps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2 Village Level Cooperative Society	0	3	40	10	5	16	33
7.3 Land Development Bank	9	28	26	43	53	65	40
7.4 Commercial Bank	9	3	26	10	14	26	21
7.5 T.D.C.C.,.	24	16	40	30	53	65	40
8.1 Village Forests	3	3	0.5	2	10	0	0
8.2 Silvicultural Activities a)Arjun/Asantrees planted for cocoon rearing.	24	44	25	58	14	26	53
b)Tassar Reeling Centre	24	44	25	58	14	26	53
9.1 Medium scale Industries (Specify)	9	16	40	30	14	26	53
9.2 Basketry and Cane work	13	16	20	10	0	0	18
9.3 Large scale Industries	9	16	40	30	14	26	40
9.4 Mining Place	24	28	40	43	100	112	86
9.5 Cycle reparing shop.	0	3	2	4	0	12	18

...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.6 Pumpset repairing shop.	9	16	20	30	14	26	33
9.7 Textile workshop or centre (Specify cotton yarn or silk yarn or tassar yarn used)	60	28	40	30	14	26	52
9.8 Leather work	0	16	40	30	14	26	33
9.9 Carpentry	0	3	20	4	0	0	0
9.10 Black-smithing	0	3	20	4	9	0	0
9.11 Stone work	9	16	20	30	14	26	18
10. Source of drinking water within the village (Yes 1 No - 2)							
10.1 Pipe water	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
10.2 Public well	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
10.3 Public Tank	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
10.4 River	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10.5 Hill Stream	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11. Electricity (Yes-1, No-2)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
11.1 Electricity used for energisation for irrigation.	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
	5	-	-	-	50	15	-
	...					...	

1	2
	No. of pumps

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.2 Electricity used in small/ medium large scale industry.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1 | 2	No. of industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.3 Electricity used for domestic lighting	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
1 | 2	No. of houses electrified.	10	6	3	-	50	2	
11.4 Electricity used for street lighting.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
1 | 2	No. of street lights	20	10	30	-	20	8	-

12. Indigenous institutions existing in the hamlet

(Mark ' 1 ' if present, '2' if not present)

12.1 Temple	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
12.2 Shrine	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12.3 Club-dormitory house	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12.4 Dancing ground	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12.5 Community meeting place	2	2	1	2	1	2	2

13. Elites (Scheduled Tribes)

...

14. Housing condition of S.T Households in the hamlet:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.1 Pucca houses No.	9	3	3	-	10	-	-
14.2 Kucha houses No.	150	102	150	70	100	45	10

OTHER FACILITIES

14.3 Tea Stall- No.	5	2	-	-	4	-	1
14.4 Grocery shop No.	6	3	2	-	4	2	1
14.5 Cycle shop No.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
14.6 Others-Pan shop (Specify)	3	-	-	-	2	-	-

15. Officials/Non-Officials residing in the village/hamlet (Yes-1; No-2)

15.1 School teachers	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
15.2 Midwife (Dai)	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
15.3 V & W	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.4 V.A.W	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.5 Vaccinator	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.6 Revenue Inspector	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.7 Doctor: a) Allopathic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
b) Homeopathic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
c) Ayurvedic	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.8 Forest Guard	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
15.9 Liquor Vendor	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
15.10 Any other (Specify)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

Veterinary compounder/
Forestary.

ANNEXURE-VII

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
SCHEDULE-III

Village/Hamlet schedule

Name of the village/Hamlet : Sample villages*

Name of the Block : Kunavaram,

(Village/Hamlet schedule will be used to collect data on infrastructural facilities existing in each hamlet/village covered under the study)

: Source-Village Elders)

Mention distance of location in Kms. from the Hamlet, if any facility is available within the hamlet, mention 'o' for distance.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Bus stand/stop	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	3	3
1.2 State Highway	45	15	44	33	0	9	0	0	2	3	35	27
1.3 Approach Road from village to State Highway (Length in Kms.	45	17	45	33	0	11	0	0	2	3	3	11
1.4 Post Office a) Branch Post Office	2	2	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
b) Sub-Post Office	5	15	11	18	7	13	2	40	3	6	3	4
1.5 Police Station	5	15	11	18	7	13	37	10	3	6	3	26
2.1 Lower Primary school.	0	0	0	3	0	9	13	0	2	0	0	
2.2 Upper Primary School.	2	5	4	3	7	13	C	8	3	3	3	
2.3 Middle English school.	45	40	11	18	7	13	5	10	3	6	3	26

* 1.Paluru, 2) Dugutta, 3) Kudalipadu, 4) Pocharamcolony, 5) Chidumuru, 6) Lingapuram, 7) Sarivela 8) Tummala. 9) Chatti , 10) Kommuram, 11) Walfardpeta, 12) Boddugudem H/o Kothagudem.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.4 High School	5	5	5	3	7	13	13	10	3	6	3	4
2.5 Sevashram school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.6 Ashram School	27	40	12	8	8	13	13	8	6	4	10	10
2.7 Kanyashram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.8 Any Vocational Training School	45	40	44	33	70	83	53	54	66	66	53	26
2.9 Adult Literacy Centre or Similar institution	0	15	4	3	0	13	13	8	48	48	1	4
3.1 Dispensary												
a) Allopathic	33	15	11	8	7	13	8	10	3	63	3	8
b) Homeopathic-	33	10	11	8	7	13	52	10	3	6	3	26
c) Ayurvedic-	33	10	44	8	7	13	52	5	66	66	3	26
d) Unani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Hospital	5	15	11	18	7	13	8	10	3	6	3	8
3.3 Primary Health Centre	22	15	5	8	7	13	8	10	3	6	3	8
3.4 Dhai Centre	5	15	11	8	7	13	8	10	3	6	3	8
3.5 Vaccination or inoculation centre	22	15	5	8	7	13	8	10	3	6	3	8
4.1 Stockman centre of Live-stock aid centre	5	15	11	18	7	13	8	10	3	6	3	8

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.2 Veterinary Dispensary	5	15	11	18	7	13	8	10	3	6	3	8
5.1 Seed Centre	5	15	11	18	7	13	8	10	3	6	3	8
5.2 Fertilizers and Pesticide centre.	5	15	11	18	7	13	8	10	3	6	3	26
5.3 Agriculture demonstration farm.	45	15	44	33	5	9	10	7	2	3	3	4
5.4. Agriculture implements sales centre.	45	15	11	18	7	13	13	10	3	6	3	4
5.5 Horticulture demonstration farm.	5	15	44	18	7	9	10	7	2	3	10	8
6.1 Godown & Cold Storage	5	15	44	18	7	9	13	10	25	30	3	2
6.2 Weekly Market	5	15	5	8	7	6	8	10	3	6	10	8
6.3 Fair Price shop.	2	2	5	3	0	4	2	0	2	3	3	3
7.1 LAMPs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2 Village level	2	15	5	8	7	13	8	10	3	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.3 Land Development Bank	5	15	11	18	70	75	52	54	25	66	3	26
7.4 Commercial Bank	5	15	11	18	7	13	13	10	3	6	3	4
7.5 TDCC	45	15	11	18	7	13	13	10	3	6	3	26
8.1 Village Forests	2	3	3	3	2	05	2	2	8	7	4	2
8.2 Silvicultural Activities.	95	40	94	131	175	130	152	150	15	12	153	126
a) Arjun/ Asan Trees planted for cocoon rearing.	95	40	94	131	175	180	152	150	15	12	153	126
b) Tassar reeling centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1 Medium scale Industries (Specify)	45	40	44	33	70	75	52	150	66	69	53	26
9.2 Basketry and cane work	0	40	11	18	7	13	9	10	3	6	3	8
9.3 Large scale Industries	83	40	72	61	70	73	56	56	68	71	81	30
9.4 Mining place	83	68	72	61	98	105	78	84	106	109	3	5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.5 Cycle reparing shop	3a	5	5	8	7	9	13	10	2	3	3	4
.6 Pumpset reparing shop	5	15	11	18	7	13	13	10	3	6	93	26
9.7 Textile workshop or Centre, Silk yarn or tassar yarn used.	5	15	44	18	175	182	90	150	106	109	93	26
9.8 Leather work	45	15	11	18	7	13	13	10	3	6	3	4
9.9 Carpentry	45	15	11	18	7	13	13	10	3	6	3	4
9.10 Black-smithing	0	15	11	18	7	0	13	10	3	6	3	5
9.11 Stone work.	45	15	11	8	7	0	8	10	86	89	3	4
10. Source of drinking water within the village (Yes-1, No-2)												
10.1 Pipe water	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
10.2 Public Well	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
.3 Public Tank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
10.4 River	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
10.5 Hill Stream	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Electricity (Yes 1 No.2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.1 Electricity used for energisation for irrigation	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
1 | 2 No. of pumps	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
11.2 Electricity used in small /Medium Large scale Industry	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
1 | 2 No. of Industries.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.3 Electricity used for domestic lighting	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
1 | 2 No. of houses Electrified	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	2	4	20	15	-
11.4 Electricity used for Street lighting.	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
1 | 2 No. of street lights.	6	4	7	4	4	-	-	3	6	5	4	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

12. Indigenous institutions existing in the Hamlet
(Mark '1' if present '2' if not present)

12.1 Temple	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12.2 Shrine	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12.3 Club/ Dormitory house	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12.4 Dancing ground	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12.5 Community meeting place	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
13. Elites - (Scheduled Tribes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

14. Housing condition of S.T Households in the Hamlet:

14.1 Pucca houses No.	-	-	-	3	45	63	-	-	25	-	10	1
14.2 Kuchcha Houses No.	66	48	80	60	250	30	90	30	410	185	90	65

Other Facilities:

14.3 Tea Stall No.	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	2	2	2	-	-
14.4 Grocery shop No.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	2	1	-

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.5 Cycle shop No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-
14.6 Others-Panshops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
15. Official/ Non-officials residing in the village/ hamlet (Yes-1; No-2)												
15.1 School Teachers	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
15.2 Midwife (Dai)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.3 V&W	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.4 V.A.W	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.5 Vaccinator	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.6 Revenue Inspector	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.7 Doctor:												
a) Allopathic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
b) Homeopathic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
c) Ayurvedic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.8 Forest Guard	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
15.9 Liquor Vendor	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
15.10 Any other (Specify)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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ANNEXURE-VIII

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN I.T.D.A PALONCHA, KHAMMAM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

HOUSE HOLD SCHEDULE:

1. Time lag in sanction of loan and completion of the scheme/programme:

1.1 Date of sanction of the Loan	:	The time lag is varied from 1 to 3 months. In 79% of the cases time lag accounted for 1 month and in 8% of the cases time lag was 2 months and in 13% of the cases the time lag was 3 months.
1.2 Date of commencement of the project,		
1.3 Date of completion of the project (Wherever applicable)		
1.4 Reasons for delay, if any in completition of the work (brief details).	:	For getting suitable mango-grafts from distant places and supply by ITDA to the beneficiaries.
1.5 Contribution of the beneficiary towards the project in form of the material etc.,.		-- Nil --

2. EMPLOYMENT:

Category	Before the scheme/ Activity	After the scheme/ activity
i) No. of members in the family employed in the scheme/activity:		
1.1 Males	86	90
1.2 Females	85	76
1.3 Total:	171	166
ii) Hired labour if any,		
2.1 Males,	Nil	39
2.2 Females	Nil	41
2.3 Total:	Nil	80

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3. Liabilities cleared after adoption of the scheme /activity.

3.1 Loan cleared:

Amount of loan incurred while starting the scheme (in Rs.)

a) For the scheme:

i. From the banks. Nil.

ii. From other sources Nil.

b. for other purposes Rs. 4,050/- 17 beneficiaries

c. Total loan outstanding while starting the scheme: Rs. 4,050/- 45 beneficiaries did not take any loan.

3.2 Loan incurred during the period of operation of the scheme (in Rs.)

a. For the scheme:

i. From the banks: }
ii. From other sources } - Nil -
iii. Total: }

.3 Repayment of loan (in Rs.)

a. Towards the scheme

i. To the Bank : - Nil -

ii. To other sources :

b. Other loans.

c. Total repayments after taking the scheme till date of visit. - Nil -

3.4 Total amount of loan outstanding on the date of visit: : Rs. 4,050/-

Liabilities cleared:

1. X
2. X Nil
3. X
4. X

3.5 In case he/she has not repaid the required instalments of loan incurred for the scheme from the bank, reasons, thereof:

Does not arise.

4. Vikas Patrika:

4.1 Has he/she been supplied Vikas Patrika (Yes/No): No.

4.2 If 'Yes' in item 4.1, whether it is being used (Yes/No): No.

5. Effects of rise in family income after the scheme/activity:

i)	Improvement in food	: Good:24, Normal:32 Not improved: 6,
ii)	Health and sanitation of the family	: Good:23, Normal:36, Not improved: 3,
iii)	House condition	: Good:24, Normal:35, Not improved:3
iv)	Drinking water facilities	: Good:36, Normal:23, Not improved: 3
v)	Education of children:	: Good: 5, Normal 30 Not improved : 24
vi)	Clothing of the family:	: Good: 12, Normal :37 Not improved: 13

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EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN I.T.D.A PALONCHA, KHAMMAM DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH.

Beneficiary schedule

Scheme :

1. Identification Particulars :

1.1 District	: Khammam
1.2 Block	: Aswaraopeta and Kunavaram
1.3 Village	: Pusugudem:4, Pentlam:7 Seethaigudem:10, Chidumuru:4 Lingapuram:7, Thummala:10, Sarivela:10, Boddigudem H/o Kothagudem:10.
1.4 No. of beneficiaries	: 62 beneficiaries.
1.5 Age (in completed years)	: 20 - 35 years = 19 benefis. 35 - 50 years = 29 benefis. 50 - 65 years = 12 benefis. 65&above years= 2 beneficiaries.
1.6 Sex	: 62 beneficiaries are males.
1.7 Occupational	
a) Primary	: Agriculture=62 benefis
b) Secondary	: Agrl.labour=32 Non-Agrl. labourers 27.
2. Size of operational holding (Ac)	:
1. Land owned	: 2.50 Acs = 3 benefis 2.50 to 5.00 = 29 benefis. 5.00 to 10.00 = 25 benefs. 10.00 & above = 5 benefs.
2. Land leased in	: 6.00 acres by (2) bene

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3. Land leased out : 10.00 acres-1 beneficiary.

Total operational holding (1+2+3)

No. of children with 5 to 14 years. : 89.

No. of children attending school : 38

Reasons (details) for children not attending school : Services are required in the economic pursuits of the families.

4. Scheme/activity:

4.1 Scheme/activity opted: Horticulture (Mango plantation)

4.2 When started (Year) : 1982 = 14 benefs.
1983 = 10 benefs.
1984 = 38 benefs.

4.3 Reasons for opting the scheme/activity : All the beneficiaries opted for this scheme due to their personal interest.

4.4 Whether he/she had previous experience/ skill in the scheme/ activity : Except one, all beneficiaries have previous experience.

4.5 Whether scheme/activity is according to his/ her choice preference : Yes = 62 beneficiaries.

4.6 If 'no' reasons for not considering the scheme/ activity according to his/her choice/preference. ---

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4.7 Has he/she taken up by any scheme/activity under other rural development programmes? — Yes = 10 benefs. No. = 52 benefs.

4.8 If ' Yes ' in item 4.7 specify the scheme/activity: — Draught wells = 10 beneficiaries.

4.9 a. Has any other member of his /her family taken up activity under any other scheme — Nil

b. If 'Yes' specify the scheme/ activity — Nil

4.10 Is he/she thoroughly conversant with the contents/ provisions of the scheme/activity opted. — Yes = 21 benefs. Not fully = 41 benefs.

5. Source of motivation for taking up the scheme/activity by him/ her. : Agrl.OfficerITDA=5 ; benefs. Agrl.Sub- : Asst,ITDA=50 benfs V.D.O = 7 benefs.

6. Identification as beneficiaries:

6.1 Has/he she was identified as beneficiary : Yes = 62 benefs.

6.2 What was his/her family income at the time of taking the scheme? : Rs.2312/-p.a on an : average.

7. Total cost of the scheme/activity:

7.1 Total cost of the scheme/activity: Rs. 2,017 lakhs

7.2 Loan provided under the programme : Nil.
source. : Nil
Amount: : Full subsidy.

7.3 Subsidy component

7.4 Loan from other sources, if any : Nil
Source : Nil.
Amount (Rs)

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ANNEXURE - No.IX

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ITDA PALONCHA, KHAMMAM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

SOCIAL FORESTRY SCHEME: HOUSE HOLD SCHEDULE

1. Time lag in sanction of loan and completion of the scheme/programme:

1.1 Date of sanction of the loan
1.2 Date of commencement of the project
1.3 Date of completion of the project (Wherever applicable)

X The time lag between date of sanction and date of grounding varied from 3 to 4 months.

1.4 Reasons for delay, if any in completition of the work (Brief details) : Nil

1.5 Contribution of the beneficiary towards the project in form of the material etc.,. : Nil

2. EMPLOYMENT

Category	Before the scheme/ activity	After the scheme/ activity
i) No. of members in the family employed in the scheme/activity		
1.1 Males	1	2
1.2 Females	1	2
1.3 Total:	2	4
ii) Hired labour if any,		
2.1 Males	-	2
2.2 Females	-	-
2.3 Total	-	2

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3. Liabilities cleared after adoption of the scheme/activity.

3.1 Loans cleared:

Amount of loan incurred while starting the scheme (in Rs.)

a For the scheme:

i) From the banks:

ii) From other sources:

b) For other purposes: Rs. 300/-

c) Total loan outstanding while starting the scheme Rs. 300/-

3.2 Loan incurred during the period of operation of the scheme (in Rs.) Nil

a) For the scheme:

i) From the banks Nil

ii) From other sources Nil

iii) Total Nil

3.3 Repayment of loan (in Rs.)

a) Towards the scheme:

i) To the bank Nil

ii) To other sources Nil

b) Other loans Nil

c) Total repayments after taking the scheme till date of visit Nil

3.4 Total amount of loan outstanding on the date of visit Rs. 300.00

Liabilities Cleared:

1. Nil
2. Nil
3. Nil
4. Nil

3.5 In case he/she has not repaid the required instalments of loan incurred for the scheme from the bank, reasons, thereof:

Does not arise.

4. Vikas Patrika:

4.1 He he/she been supplied Vikas Partika(Yes/No) No.

4.2 If ' Yes' in item 4.1 whether it is being used (Yes/No) No.

5. Effects of rise in family income after the scheme/ activity:

i.	Improvement in food	Yes.
ii.	Health and sanitation of the family	Yes.
iii.	House condition	-
iv.	Drinking water facilities	+
v.	Education of children	: Enrolled but 60 to 70% dropouts were reported.
vi.	Clothing of the family	: Improved.

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EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ITDA PALONCHA
KHAMMAM DISTRICT.A.P

SCHEME:

1. Identification of Particulars:

1.1 District	: Khammam,
1.2 Block	: Aswaraopeta
1.3 Village	: Pentlam (1)
1.4 No. of beneficiaries	: One
1.5 Age (in completed years)	: 60 years.
1.6 Sex	: Male
1.7 Occupational	
a) Primary	: Agriculture,
b) Secondary	: Agriculture labour

2. Size of operational holding (Acs)

1. Land owned	: 4.00 acres.
2. Land leased in	--
3. Land leased out :	- -
Total operational holding) (1+2+3)	: 4.00 Acres
No. of children with 5 to 14 years	: 3
No. of children attending school	: 1
Reasons (details) for children not attending school	: Their services are required in the economic pursuits of their family.

4. Scheme/Activity :

4.1 Scheme/activity opted	: Social Forestry,
4.2 When started (Year)	: 1984
4.3 Reasons for opting the scheme/activity	: Personal interest in the scheme.

ANNEXURE - No.IX

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ITDA PALONCHA, KHAMMAM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

SOCIAL FORESTRY SCHEME: HOUSE HOLD SCHEDULE

1. Time lag in sanction of loan and completion of the scheme/programme:

1.1 Date of sanction of the loan
1.2 Date of commencement of the project
1.3 Date of completion of the project (Wherever applicable)

X The time lag between X date of sanction and X date of grounding X varied from 3 to 4 X months.

1.4 Reasons for delay, if any in completition of the work (Brief details) : Nil

1.5 Contribution of the beneficiary towards the project in form of the material etc.,. : Nil

2. EMPLOYMENT

Category	Before the scheme/ activity	After the scheme/ activity
i) No. of members in the family employed in the scheme/activity		
1.1 Males	1	2
1.2 Females	1	2
1.3 Total:	2	4
ii) Hired labour if any,		
2.1 Males	-	2
2.2 Females	-	-
2.3 Total	-	2

.....

3. Liabilities cleared after adoption of the scheme/activity.

3.1 Loans cleared:

Amount of loan incurred while starting the scheme (in Rs.)

a For the scheme:

i) From the banks:

ii) From other sources:

b) For other purposes: Rs. 300/-

c) Total loan outstanding while starting the scheme Rs. 300/-

3.2 Loan incurred during the period of operation of the scheme (in Rs.) Nil

a) For the scheme:

i) From the banks Nil

ii) From other sources Nil

iii) Total Nil

3.3 Repayment of loan (in Rs.)

a) Towards the scheme:

i) To the bank Nil

ii) To other sources Nil

b) Other loans Nil

c) Total repayments after taking the scheme till date of visit Nil

3.4 Total amount of loan outstanding on the date of visit Rs. 300.00

Liabilities Cleared:

1. Nil
2. Nil
3. Nil
4. Nil

4.4 Whether he/she had previous experience/skill in the scheme/activity : No.

4.5 Whether scheme/activity is according to his/her choice preference : Yes.

4.6 If 'no' reasons for not considering the scheme/activity according to his/her choice/ preference. --

4.7 Has he/she taken up by any scheme/ activity under other rural development programme? No.

4.8 If 'Yes' in item 4.7 specify the scheme/activity --

4.9 a) Has any other member of his/ her family taken up activity under any other scheme : No.

b) If 'Yes' specify the scheme/ activity : -

4.10 Is he/she throughly conversant with the contents/provisions of the scheme/activity opted: : Not fully.

5 Source of motivation for taking up the scheme/activity by him/her) Agrl.Sub-Asst of I.T.D.A.,

6. Identification as beneficiaries:

6.1 Has/he she was identified as beneficiary : Yes.

6.2 What was his/her family income at the time of taking the scheme(Rs.) Rs. 2,300/-

7. Total cost of the scheme/activity:

7.1 Total cost of the scheme/activity: Rs.6,000/-

7.2 Loan provided under the programme:

Source : Nil

Amount (Rs) : --

7.3 Subsidy component : Full subs

7.4 Loan from other sources, if any source

Amount (Rs) : -

7.5 Amount raised from own funds/friends and relatives : -

8. Loan instalments:

8.1 Whether availed : Availed ful

8.2 In case he/she has not availed all the instalments of loan, reasons thereof : -

8.3 Was the loan amount operating the scheme : Yes.

Details of operation of scheme:

9. a) Social Forestry:

A.1 Name of the scheme SOCIAL FORESTRY.

A.2 Total area covered (in Acs) : 2.00

A.3 Whether any technical guidance was received by the beneficiary? (Yes/No) : Yes

A.4 If yes, who gave the guidance : I.T.D.A.,

A.5 Type of crop/fruit trees/ Forest plant/pasture raised. : Eucalyptus.

A.6 Whether seed/seedling/grafts were available adequately? (Yes/No) : Yes.

A.7 Agency supplying these materials : I.T.D.A.,

A.8 Distance of source of supply (in Kms) : 35

A.9 Was the quality of materials good ((Yes/No) : Yes.

A.10 If 'No', why those were used ? : --

...

A.11 What type of fencing adopted: Bamboo fencing.

A.12 Whether benefits have started flowing (Yes/No) : No.

A.13 If, so after how many years of starting? : - -

A.14 If not, when is it expected to start flowing? (Years) : 1987.

A.15 Till that time how the scheme will be sustained? : The scheme is being financed by the ITDA., during this gestation period.

A.16 Name of intercrop, if any? :1.Ground nut,
2.Reg gram,
3.Green gram.

A.17 Annual operating cost of the scheme(In Rs.) : Rs.1,500/- per annum per acre.

A.18 Annual income from inter cropping(in Rs.) : Rs.250/- per annum.

A.19 Are marketing facilities for the produce available(Yes/No) - Yes -

A.20 If so, distance of the market (in Kms.) : 55 Kms.

A.21 Was the loan adequate? (Yes/No) : -Yes-

A.22 How the loan was utilised? -

A.23 Has he started payment of loan? (Yes/No) -

A.24 After how many years he started repayment? -

A.25 Problem if any in implementing the scheme? -

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ANNEXURE NO-X

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ITDA., PALONCHA
KHAMMAM DISTRICT A.P

Household schedule

LAND RECLAMATION SCHEME:

1. Time lag in sanction of loan and completion of the scheme/programme:

1.1	Date of sanction of the loan,	The time lag between date of sanction and date of grounding varied from 1 to 2 months.
1.2	Date of commencement of the Project	
1.3	Date of completion of the project (wherever applicable)	
1.4	Reasons for delay, if any, incompletion of the work (Brief details)	
1.5	Contribution of the beneficiary, towards the project in form of the material etc.,	Nil.

2. EMPLOYMENT:

Category	Before the scheme/ activity	After the scheme/ activity
i) No. of members in the family employed in the scheme/activity:		
1.1 Males	55	93
1.2 Females	43	72
1.3 Total:	98	165
ii) Hired labour if any,		
2.1 Males	Nil	46
2.2 Females	Nil	39
2.3 Total	Nil	85

3. Liabilities cleared after adoption of the scheme activity.

3.1 Loans cleared: ...

mount of loan incurred while starting the scheme(in Rs.)

a) For the scheme

i) From the banks : Rs. 10,500/-

ii) From other sources Rs. 7,000/- TRICOR MARGIN MONEY

b) for other purposes Rs. 5,050/-

c) Total loan outstanding while starting the scheme Rs. 22,550/-

3.2 Loan incurred during the period of operation of the scheme (in Rs.)

a) For the scheme:

i) From the banks Nil.
ii) From other sources Nil.
iii) Total: Nil.

3 3 Repayment of loan (in Rs.)

a) Towards the scheme,

1. To the Bank, X
2. To other sources X Rs. 10.650/-
X

b) Other loans,

c) Total repayments after taking the scheme till date of visit. : Rs. 10.650/-

3.4 Total amount of loan outstanding on the date of visit Rs.11,900/-

Liabilities cleared

1. X
2. X
3. X Rs.11,900/-
4. X

3.5 In case he/she has not repaid the required instalments of loan incurred for the scheme from the bank, reasons thereof: - Nil-

4 Vikas Patrika:

4.1 Has she/he baen supplied Vikas-Patrika (Yes/No) : No.

4.2 If ' Yes' in item 4.1 whether it is being used (Yes/No.) : No.

5. Effects of rise in family income after the scheme/activity:

i. Improvement in food : Good = 21; Normal - 22;

ii. Health and sanitation of the family. : Good 21, normal =22

iii. House condition : Normal=43.

iv. Drinking water facilities: Good = 15, Normal = 28

v. Education of children : Normal = 43,

vi. Clothing of the family : Good = 25, Normal=18,

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ITDA., PALONCHA, KHAMMAM, DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH.

BENEFICIARY SCHEDULE:

Scheme:

1. Identification particulars:

1.1 District : Khammam,

1.2 Blocks : ASWARAOPETA(14)
KUNAVARAM(29)

1.3 Villages - -- - : PUSUGUDEM, DUGUTTA, MADARAM
KUDALIPADU, POCHARAM COLONY

1.4 No. of beneficiaries : 43 beneficiaries.

1.5 Age (in completed years) : 20 to 35 years = 23 benefs
35 to 50 years = 11 benefs
50 to 65 years = 8 benefs
above 65 years = 1 benefs
43

...

1.6 Sex : All are male.

1.7 Occupational:

a) Primary : Agriculture = 43 benefs.
b) Secondary : Non-Agricultural labour = 43 benefs.

2. Size of operational holding(Ac)

1. Land owned: : 2.50 acres = 14 benefs.
2.50 to5 Acs. 7 benefs.
5 to 10 Acs. 19 benefs.
above 10 Acs. 3 benefs.

2. Land leased in : 3.00 Acres by 1 beneficiary.

3. Land leased out : Nil

Total operational holding: (1+2+3) --

3. No. of children with 5 to 14 years. : 58

No.of children attending school : 42

Reasons (detailes) for not attending school children : Their services are required in household duties and economic pursuits.

4. Scheme/activity:

4.1 Scheme/activity opted : Land Reclamation,
4.2 When started(year) : 1983- 11 beneficiaries
1984- 32 beneficiaries.

4.3 Reasons for opting the scheme/activity : To remove the rocky soils and sand dunes.

4.4 Whether he/she had previous experience/skill: in the scheme/activity: Yes = 43 beneficiaries.

4.5 Whether scheme/activity is according to his/her choice/preference. : Yes = 43 beneficiaries.

4.6 If 'No' reasons for not considering the scheme/activity according to his/her choice/preference. --

....

4.7 Has he/she taken up by any scheme/activity under other Rural Development Programme: No. 43 benefs.

4.8 If 'Yes' in item 4.7 specify the scheme/activity: : -

4.9 a. Has any other member of his/her family taken up activity under any other scheme : No 43 benefs.

b. If 'Yes' specify the scheme/activity : -

4.10 Is he/she thoroughly conversant with the contents/provisions of the scheme/activity opted. : Not fully.

5. Source of motivation for taking up the scheme/activity by him/her : Village Development Office

6. Identification as beneficiaries:

6.1 Has/he she was identified as beneficiary? : Yes.

6.2 What was his/her family income at the time of taking the scheme? (Rs.) : 2,125/- P.A on an average

7. Total cost of the scheme/activity:

7.1 Total cost of the scheme/activity : Rs.55,250/-

7.2 Loan provided under the programme:

Source : CADB (Kothagudem) = 14 beneficiaries

Amount : Rs.17,500/-

7.3 Subsidy component : Rs.37,750/-(20,250/- full subsidy) Rs.17,500/-50% subsidy

7.4 Loan from other sources, if any: : Nil

Source : Nil.

Amount

7.5 Amount raised from own funds friends and relatives : Nil.

.....

8. Loan instalment: : ...

8.1 Whether availed : Availed in (2) instalments.

Only 1st instalment of loan (date) : Nil

2nd instalment of (date) : Nil

3rd instalment of (date) : Nil

All instalments of loan, (or full amount if received at a time (date) : Nil.

8.2 In case he/she has not availed all the instalments of loan, reasons thereof : Nil

8.3 Was the loan amount operating the scheme : Yes.

Details of operation of scheme:

a. (a) Land reclamation,

A.1 Name of the scheme : Land Reclamation,

A.2 Total area covered (in acres) : 85.00 Acres.

A.3 Whether any technical guidance was received by the beneficiary/Yes/No) : Yes-43 beneficiaries.

A.4 If'Yes' who gave the guidance : Agricultural.Sub-Asst-14 benefs. A.O.Kunavaram = 29 beneficiaries.

A.5 Type of crop/fruit trees/ Forest plant/pasture raised : Paddy, Jowar.

A.6 Whether seed/seeding/grafts were available adequately (Yes/No) : Yes = 43 beneficiaries.

A.7 Agency supplying these materials : I.T.D.A., and Block Office.

A.8 Distance of source of supply (in Kms) : 9 to 39 Kms.

....

A.9 Was the quality of materials good ? (Yes) : 43 beneficiaries.

A.10 If 'No' why those were used? -

A.11 What type of fencing adopted? Bamboo = 25 benefs.
No, fencing = 18 benefs.

A.12 Whether benefits have started flowing? : Yes = 35
No = 8

A.13 If so, after how many years of starting? : 1 Year = 25,
2 years= 18

A.14 If not, when is it expected to start flowing? (Year) : --

A.15 Till that time how the scheme will be sustained? : --

A.16 Name of intercrop, if any? : Water Melon, Ground-nut, Green-gram, Red-gram etc.,

A.17 Annual operating cost of the scheme? (in Rs.) : --

A.18 Annual income from inter-croping (in Rs.) : Rs.389/- on an average.

A.19 Annual income:

A.19 Are marketing facilities for the produce available (Yes/No.) : Yes = 43 benefs.

A.20 If, so distance of the market (in Kms.) 13 on an average. 13 KMs

A.21 Has the loan adequate ? (Yes/No) : Yes = 35 benefs.
No = 8 benefs.

A.22 How the loan was utilised : Properly = 14 benefs.

A.23 Has he started payment of loan : Yes.

A.24 After how many years he started repayment? : One year.

A.25 Problems if any in implementing the scheme ?

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ANNEXURE-No.XI

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN I.T.D.A., PALONCHA
KHAMMAM DISTRICT A.P

INDIVIDUAL DUG WELLS SCHEME: - Household schedule

1. Time lag in sanction of loan and completion of the scheme/Programme:

1.1 Date of sanction of the loan 1.2 Date of commencement of the project 1.3 Date of completion of the project (Wherever applicable)	: The time lag : between date : of sanction and : date of ground- : ing varied from 1 to 2 months.
1.4 Reasons for delay, if any in completition of the work (brief details)	: Nil.
1.5 Contribution of the beneficiary, towards the project in form of the material etc.,.	: Nil.

2. EMPLOYMENT:

Category	Before the scheme/ activity	After the scheme/ activity
i) No. of members in the family employed in the scheme/activity:		
1.1 Males	5	11
1.2 Females	4	7
1.3 Total	9	18
ii) Hired labour if any,		
2.1 Males	-	7
2.2 Females	-	4
2.3 Total	-	11

3. Liabilities cleared after adoption of the scheme/activity:

3.1 Loans cleared:

Amount of loan incurred while starting the scheme (in Rs.)

a) For the scheme:

i) From the banks Rs. 15,600/-
ii) From other sources Rs. 10,400/-

b) For other purposes Rs. 5,250/-

c. Total loan outstanding while starting the scheme : Rs. 31,250/-

3.2 Loan incurred during the period of operation of the scheme (in Rs.)

a. For the scheme:

i. From the banks : -

ii. From other sources : Rs.500/-

iii. Total : Rs.500/-

3.3 Repayment of loan (in Rs.)

a. Towards the scheme,

i. To the bank, X Rs.8,750/-
ii. To other sources X

b. Other loans.

c. Total repayments after taking the scheme till date of visit : Rs.8,750/-

3.4 Total amount of loan outstanding on the date of visit: : Rs.23,000/-

Liabilities cleared:

1. X
2. X
3. X
4. X

: Rs.8,750/-

3.5 In case he/she has not repaid the required instalments of loan incurred for the scheme from the banks, reasons, thereof:- Nil

4. Vikas Patrika:

4.1 Has he/she been supplied vikas patrika(Yes/No) No.

4.2 If 'Yes' in item 4.1 whether it is being used No.

5. Effects of rise in family income after the scheme/activity:

i.	Improvement in food	: Yes,
ii.	Health and sanitation of the family	: Yes,
iii.	House condition	: --
iv.	Drinking water facilities	--
v.	Education of children	: Enrolled but 60 to 70% dropouts were reported.
vi.	Clothing of the family	: Improved.

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN I.T.D.A., PALONCHA KHAMMAM DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH

Beneficiary schedule

Scheme:

1. Identification particulars:

1.1	District	: Khammam,
1.2	Block	: Aswaraopeta,
1.3	Village	: Pusugudem-2; Pentlam-2;
1.4	No. of beneficiaries	: 4
1.5	Age (in completed Years)	: 20 to 35 years = 1 35 to 50 years = Nil. 50 to 65 years = 2 above 65 years = 1
1.6	Sex.	All are male
1.7	Occupation	:
	a) Primary	: Agriculture
	b) Secondary	: Agriculture.Labour = 2 Non-Agrl.labour = 2

2. Size of operational holding(acres)

1.	Land owned	: below 5 acres = 1
2.	Land leased in	: below 10 acres = 3
3.	Land leased out	: --
	Total operational holding (1+2+3)	: 24.00 acres.
	No. of children with 5 to 14 years.	: 6
	No. of children attending school.	: 6
	Reasons (details for children not attending school):	--

....

4. Scheme/Activity:

4.1	Scheme/activity opted	: Individual Dug-wells,
4.2	When started (Year)	: 1984
4.3	Reasons for opting the scheme/activity	: They have opted for the scheme as they were badly in need of irrigation source.
4.4	Whether he/she had previous experience/skill in the scheme/activity	: Yes.
4.5	Whether scheme/activity is according to his/her choice preference	: Yes.
4.6	If 'no' reasons for not considering the scheme/ activity according to his/her choice/preference.	: --
4.7	Has he/she taken up by any scheme/activity under other rural development programmes	: No.
4.8	If 'Yes' in item 4.7 specify the scheme/activity	:
4.9 a)	Has any other member of his / her family taken up activity under any other scheme	: No.
b)	If ' Yes ' specify the scheme activity	: --
4.10	Is he/she thoroughly conversant with the contents/provisions of the scheme/activity opted	: Not fully.
5.	Source of motivation for taking up the scheme/activity by him/her	: Agrl.Sub-Asst.ITDA.,

6. Identification as beneficiaries:-

6.1	Has/he she was identified as beneficiary?	: Yes.
6.2	What was his/her family income at the time of taking the scheme ?	: Rs.2,262/- p.m on an : average.

7. Total cost of the scheme/activity:

7.1	Total cost of the scheme/ activity	:	Rs.52,000/-
7.2	Loan provided under the programme	:	
	Source	:	CADB
	Amount (Rs.)	:	15,600/-
7.3	Subsidy component	:	Rs.26,000/-
7.4	Loan from other sources, if any		
	Source	:	TRICOR MARGIN MONEY
	Amount	:	Rs.10,400/-
7.5	Amount raised from own funds friends and relatives	:	--

8. Loan instalments:

8.1	Whether availed	:	Loan amount was availed in 2 instalments.
8.2	In case he/she has not availed all the instalments of loan, reasons thereof	:	--
8.3	Was the loan amount operating the scheme?	:	Yes.

Details of operation of scheme:

9.B INDIVIDUAL DUG WELLS.

B.1	Name of the scheme	:	Individual Dug-wells
B.2	Area potential (in acres)	:	34 acres
B.3	Whether scheme has been completed	:	Yes,
B.4	If, not when it is expected to be completed?	:	--
B.5	If Yes, in item B(3) when irrigation started?	:	1985
B.6	Area irrigable in acres (share of beneficiary)	:	21 acres.
B.7	Area irrigated in acres (share of beneficiary)	:	14.50 acres.
B.8	Reason for difference between B6 and B7.	:	For want of sufficient water level in the well.
B.9	Depth of dug well (in feet)	:	25 feet = 1 well, 32 feet = 1 well 35 feet = 2 wells.

B.10 Diameter of dug well (in feet) : 10 - 12 feet,

B.11 Is water sufficient for the area :

a) During Kharif : Yes,
b) During Rabi : No.
c) During Summer : No.

B.12 Whether fitted with motor/pumpset? : No.

B.13 If yes, in B(12)

a) Whether water is adequate to use the pumpset throughout the year ? --

b) Whether more area can be irrigated (-)

B.14 If 'No' in B(12) why motor pumpset was not fitted? X Due to lack of X sufficient financia X sources.

B.15 Cost of motor/pumpset/(in Rs.) X Not applicable
B.16 Agency supplying motor/pumpset X
B.17 Did the dug-well fail X to this scheme.

B.18 If yes, B.17 whether : failed well subsidy received.
B.19 If 'No' in B.18 why failed well subsidy not received?
B.20 Did the motor/pumpset give frequent trouble
B.21 Whether repairing facilities available in the area.
B.22 Distance of repairing centre (in Kms)
B.23 On an average, how many days the pumpset remains out of order during a year?
B.24 How many days, on an average during the year electricity fails?
B.25 How many days pumpset remains idle due to non-availability/ inadequacy of water?

Not applicable to this scheme.

B.26 Crops grown:

After dug-well area		Area before dug-well.	
In Acres		In acres	
Kharif (2)	Rabi (3)	Kharif (4)	Rabi (5)
Gross cropped area after dug well		Gross cropped area before dug well.	
38 acres		17 acres.	

B.27 Whether other inputs are available adequately and in time ?

a. HYV.Seeds (Yes/No) No.
b. Fertilizers(") No.
c. Pesticides(") No.

B.28 Distance where inputs are available (in Kms) : 9 Kms = 2 benefs) 9 to 25 Kms.
: 25 Kms = 2 benefs)

B.29. Has there been significant rise in production after having the dugwell?

a. Kharif (Yes/No) : Yes,
b. Rabi " : No.
c. Summer " : No.

B.30 Distance of market centre for sale of produce(in Kms): 9 to 25 Kms.

B.31. Problems, if any in implementing the scheme. : Water is not sufficient during Rabi season.

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ANNEXURE No.XII

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN I.T.D.A PALONCHA, KHAMMAM DISTRICT.A.P

GOAT REARING UNITs — Household schedule

1. Time lag in sanction of loan and completion of the scheme/programme:

1.1 Date of sanctionof the loan	:	13-5-84 8 benefs.
1.2 Date of commencement of the project	:	13-5-84 8 "
1.3 Date of completion of the project(Wherever applicable)	:	July, 1984 8 benefs
1.4 Reasons for delay, if any, in completion of the work (brief details)	:	Procedural : 8 beneficiaries.
1.5 Contribution of the beneficiary, towards the project in form of the material etc.,	:	Nil

2. EMPLOYMENT:

Category	Before the scheme/ activity	After the scheme/ activity
i) No. of members in the family employed in the scheme/activity:		
1.1 Males	8	10
1.2 Females	6	8
1.3 Total	14	18
ii) Hired labour if any,		
2.1 Males	X	Nil.
2.2 Females	X	
2.3 Total	X	

3. Liabilities cleared after adoption of the scheme/activity

3.1 Loans cleared. .....

Amount of loan incurred while starting the scheme (in Rs.)

a) For the scheme:

i)	From the banks:	: Nil
ii)	From other sources.	: Nil
iii)	Total	: Nil

b) For other purposes : Nil

c) Total loan outstanding while starting the scheme : Nil

3.2 Loan incurred during the period of operation of the scheme (in Rs.)

a. For the scheme:

i)	From the banks	Nil
ii)	From other sources	Nil
iii)	Total	Nil

3.3 Repayment of loan(in Rs.)

a.	Towards the scheme,	
i.	To the Bank	Nil
ii.	To other sources	Nil
b.	Other loans	Nil
c.	Total repayments after taking the scheme till date of visit.	Nil.

3.4 Total amount of loan outstanding on the date of visit Nil

Liabilities Cleared:

1.
2. Nil.
3.
4

3.5 In case he/she has not repaid the required instalments of loan incurred for the scheme from the bank reasons, thereof: - Nil-

4. Vikas Patrika:

4.1 Has he/she been supplied vikas Patrika : No.

4.2 If 'Yes' in item 4.1 whether it is being used: No.

.....

5. Effects of rise in family income after the scheme/activity:

i.	Improvement in food	= Normal
ii.	Health and sanitation of the family.	= Normal
iii.	House condition	= Good
iv.	Drinking water facilities	= Normal
v.	Education of children	= Not good,
vi.	Clothing of the family	= Not good.

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN I.T.D.A., PALONCHA KHAMMAM DIST. A.P

Beneficiary schedule

Scheme:-

1.	Identification Particulars:	
1.1	District	: Khammam,
1.2	Block	: Aswaraopeta,
1.3	village	: Reddigudem H/o Tirumalakunta = 5 Pusukunta H/o Ankampalem = 3
1.4	No. of beneficiaries	: 8
1.5	Age (in completed years)	: 20 to 35 years = 1 35 to 50 years = 5 50 to 65 years = 1 65 and above years = 1
1.6	Sex	: All are males.
1.7	Occupational: a) Primary b) Secondary	: Agrl. 5, Agrl.Labour = 3 Agrl.Labour = 5, Non-Agrl.labour = 3.
2.	Size of operational holding (Acres)	
	1. Land owned	: 21.00 = 5 benfs.
	2. Land leased in	: 3 benfs.landless.

3.	Land leased out	: Nil
	Total operational holding (1+2+3)	: 21 Acres = 5 benefs.
	No. of children with 5 to 14 years.	: 10
	No. of children attending school.	: 6
	Reasons (details) for children not attending school.	: Services are required in the economic pursuits of the family.

4. Scheme/activity:

4. 1	Scheme/activity opted	: Goat rearing unit.
4.2	When started (year)	: 1984.
4.3	Reasons for opting the scheme/activity	: Personal interest in the scheme.
4.4	Whether he / she had previous experience/skill in the scheme/ activity:	: Yes = 6 benefs. No. = 2 benefs.
4.5	Whether scheme/activity is according to his/her choice preference	: Yes = 8 beneficiaries.
4.6	If 'no' reasons for not considering the scheme/ activity according to his/her choice/preference.	: --
4.7	Has he/she taken up by any scheme/activity under other rural development programmes?	: --
4.8	If 'Yes' in item 4.7 specify the scheme/ activity	: --

...

4.9 a.	Has any other member of his/her family taken up activity under any other scheme	: No.
b.	If 'Yes' specify the scheme/activity	: --
4.10	Is he/she thoroughly conversant with the contents/provisions of the scheme/activity opted:	Yes = 8 benefs.
5.	Source of motivation for taking up the scheme/activity by him/her	: V.D.O = Aswaraopeta Block.

6. Identification as beneficiaries:

6.1	Has/he she was identified as beneficiary:	: Yes = 8 beneficiaries.
6.2	What was his/her family income at the time of taking the scheme? (Rs.)	: Rs.2,575.00 on an average.

7. Total cost of the scheme/activity:

7.1	Total cost of the scheme/ activity	:Rs. 38,000/- : 8 benefs.
7.2	Loan provided under the programme	:
	Source	:
	Amount (Rs.)	:
7.3	Subsidy component	: Full subsidy.
7.4	Loan from other sources, if any :	: --
	Source	: --
	Amount (Rs.)	
7.5	Amount raised from own funds/friends and relatives	: --

8. Loan instalments:

8.1 Whether availed : Availed in kind,

8.2 In case he/she has not availed all the instalments of loan reasons thereof :

8.3 Was the subsidy amount operating the scheme? : Yes = 8 benefs.

9. Details of operation of scheme:

9. E Goat rearing units.

E. 1 Name of the scheme : Goat rearing units.

E. 2 No. of animals/ originally supplied.

Males	Females	Total
16	160	176.

E.3 Quality/type of animals/ (Good/not good) : Good = 8 benefs.

E.4 Where procured? (Distance) : 90 Km = Rajapuram = 5 befs.
45 Km = Annapureddi-palli = 3 benefs.

E.5 Who selected the animals : Purchase committee = 8 Benefs.

E.6 Total price paid? : Rs.38,000/-

E.7 Whether price was reasonable? : Yes = 8 benefs.

E.8 Whether grazing facilities are available? : Yes = 8 benefs.

E.9 Whether feed, fodder available nearby: : Yes = 8 benefs.

E.10 Distance of the centre where animals/food/ bird feed is available (-in kms) : Local feed = 8 benefs.

E.11 Whether animals shed is available. : Yes = 8 benefs.

E.12 In case of duckery unit give water area available (in Sq.Mts.) : --

...

E.13. Maintenance cost per day ? (in Rs.) : --

E.14 What is total No. of animals/ on the date of visit:
Male 7 Female 35 = Total: 42

E.15 How many animals/birds sold annually?
Male 17 Female 13 = Total: 30

E.16 Have the animals/birds been insured? : No. 8 benefs.

E.17 Distance of health cover facility? : 8 Kms = 5 benefs.
14 Kms = 3 benefs.

E.18 Whether required medicines etc., are available nearby ? : Yes = 5 benefs.
: No. = 3 benefs.

E.19 How many animals/birds died during last year? : 44 animals.

E.20 What are the produces? : --

E.21 Distance of market centre (in Kms) : 26 Kms = 5 benefs.
14 Kms = 3 benefs.

E.22 How those are marketed? : Locally = 8 benefs.

E.23 Whether price of produce/by products remunerative (Yes/No) : --

E.24 Reason for death : Due to local diseases.

E.25 Weekly earning from the unit(in Rs.) : --
i) Self Transport ii) Family consumption --

E.26 Problems, if any, in marketing the produces. : Nil

E.27 Difficulties in operation of the scheme? : Nil.

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ANNEXURE NO. XIII

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN I.T.D.A., PALONCHA, KHAMMAM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

PLOUGH BULLOCKS SCHEME: Household Schedule

1. Time lag in sanction of loan and completion of the scheme/programme:

1.1	Date of sanction of the loan:	1982 - 14 benefs.
1.2	Date of commencement of the project	1984 - 36 benefs. 50 "
1.3	Date of completion of the project (Wherever applicable)	Time lag varied from 1 to 3 months.
1.4	Reasons for delay, if any incompletion of the work: (brief details)	Late releases of institutional finance from Banks.
1.5	Contribution of the beneficiary towards the project in form of the material etc.,.	- Nil -

2. EMPLOYMENT:

Category:		Before the scheme/ activity	After the scheme/ activity
i) No. of members in the family employed in the scheme/activity:			
1.1	Males	71	94
1.2	Females	68	81
1.3	Total	139	175
ii) Hired labour if any,			
2.1	Males	1	2
2.2	Females	11	11
2.3	Total	12	13

3. Liabilities cleared after adoption of the scheme/ activity:

3.1 Loans cleared:

Amount of loan incurred while starting the scheme (in Rs.)

p.t.o

a) For the scheme:

i) From the banks: Rs.18,450/-
ii) From other sources Rs.14,900/-

b) For other purposes - Nil -
c) Total loan outstanding while starting the scheme: Rs.33,350/-

3.2 Loan incurred during the period of operation of the scheme (in Rs.)

a. For the scheme:

i. From the banks Nil
ii. From other sources Nil
iii. Total Nil

3.3 Repayment of loan (in Rs.)

a. Towards the scheme:

i. To the bank : Rs. 3,100/-
ii. To other sources : Nil

b. Other loans : Nil

c. Total repayments after taking the scheme till-date of visit: : Rs.3,100/-

3.4 Total amount of loan outstanding on the date of visit: : Rs.30,250/-

Liabilities cleared:

1.
2. : Rs. 3,100/-
3.
4.

3.5 In case he/she has not repaid the required instalments of loan incurred for the scheme from the bank, reasons thereof:

They could not repay the bank loan as per the schedule due to low income.

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4. Vikas Patrika:

4.1 Has he/she been supplied Vikas Patrika -No-

4.2 If 'Yes' in item 4.1 whether it is being used-(No)

5. Effects of rise in family income after the scheme /activity:

i.	Imrpovement in food	: Normal ; 45 , Improved-5
ii.	Health and sanitation of the family	: Good - 14, Normal - 36,
iii.	House condition	: Good-7 Normal -43,
iv.	Drinking water facilities	: Good-12, Normal -38,
v.	Education of children	: Good-15, Normal-35
vi .	Clothing of the family	: Good-18, Normal -32

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ITDA PALONCHA KHAMMAM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH.

Beneficiary schedule

Scheme:

1. Identification particulars:

1.1	District	: Khammam,
1.2	Block	: Kunavaram & Aswaraopeta,
1.3	Village	: 2 Villages in Aswaraopeta Block; 5 villages in Kunavaram Block.
1.4	No. of beneficiaries	: 50
1.5	Age (in completed years)	: 20 to 35 years = 20 benefs. 35 to 50 " = 18 benefs. 50 to 65 years = 11 benefs. above 65 years = 1 benefs.
1.6	Sex	: 47 males,
1.7	Occupational ;	
a)	Primary	: Agriculture: 50 benefs.
b)	Secondary	: 43 Agrl.Labour 7 Non-Agrl.labour.

...

2. Size of operational holding(Acs)

1. Land owned : Below 2.50 acres = 5
2.50 to 5.00 acres = 2
5.00 to10.00 acres = 3
Land less = 6

2. Land leased in : 12.00 acres.
3. Land leased out : Nil

Total operational holding(1+2+3): 355.00 acres

3. No. of children with 5 to 14 years. : 46

No. of children attending school. : 27

Reasons (details) for children not attending school : Services are also required at home.

4. Scheme/activity:

4.1 Scheme/activity opted : Plough bullocks,

4.2 When started (Year) : 1982 = 14 benefs.
1984 = 36 benefs.

4.3 Reasons for opting the scheme/activity : Because of sheer necessity.

4.4 Whether he/she had previous experience/skill in the scheme/activity : Yes.

4.5 Whether scheme/activity is according to his/her choice/preference : Yes.

4.6 If 'No reasons for not considering the scheme/activity according to his/her coice/ preference. : --

4.7 He he/she taken up by any scheme/activity under other rural Development Programmes? : Yes = 3
No =47

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4.8	If 'Yes' in item 4.7 specify the scheme/activity	: C.I Wells = 1 benefs. Mango = 2 benefs.
4.9	a) Has any other member of his / her family taken up activity under any other scheme:	No.
	b) If 'Yes' specify the scheme activity	:
4.10	Is he/she thoroughly conversant with the contents/provisions of the scheme/activity opted:	Yes.
5.	Source of motivation for taking up the scheme/activity by him her:	: Village Development Officer, Agrl.Officers, Agrl.Sub-Assts.

6. Identification as beneficiaries:

6.1	Has/he/she was identified as beneficiary?	: Yes.
6.2	What was his/her family income at the time of taking the scheme (Rs.)	: 2,561/- on an average.
7.	Total cost of the scheme/ activity	:
7.1	Total cost of the scheme/ activity	: Rs.1,10,400/-
7.2	Loan provided under the programme:	
	Source: TRICOR MARGIN MONEY	: Rs.14,900/-
	Amount (Rs) BANK LOAN	: Rs.18,450/-
7.3	Subsidy component	: Rs.73,150/-
7.4	Loan from other sources, if any:	
	Source	: Nil.
	Amount (Rs)	: Nil.
7.5	Amount raised from own funds/ friends and relatives	: Rs.3,900/-

....

8. Loan instalment:

8.1 Whether availed

Amount availed(Rs.)

Only 1st Instalment of Loan(date) :
2nd Instalments of (date) : Availed in
3rd Instalment of(date) : kind.

All instalments of loan(or full amount if received at a time(date) --

8.2 In case he/she has not availed all the instalments of loan, reasons thereof:.

8.3 Was the loan amount operating the scheme? : Yes.

Details of operationof scheme:

9.E Plough Bullocks.

E.1 Name of the scheme : PLOUGH BULLOCKS

E.2 No. of animals originally supplied.

Males - 100, Females - Nil = Total = 100

E.3 Quality/Types of animals (Good/not good) : Good = 34 benefs
Not good = 16 benefs.

E.4 Where procured?(Distance) : 75 Km = 1 benefs.
106 Km =10 benefs.
109 Km =10 benefs.
170 Km =12 benefs.
190 Km =10 benefs.
210 Km = 7 benefs.

E.5 Who selected the animals : PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

E.6 Total price paid (in Rs.): 1,10,400/-

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E.7	Whether price was reasonable?	Yes = 34 benefs. No. = 16 benefs.
E.8	Whether grazing facilities are available	: Yes - 50 benefs.
E.9	Whether food, fodder available nearby:	: Yes = 50 benefs.
E.10	Distance of the centre where animals feed is available in Kms.	: Local-fodder to the animals.
E.11	Whether animals shed is available.	; Yes - 50 benefs.
E.12	In case of duckery unit give water area available (in Sq. Mts)	: --
E.13	Maintenance cost per day? (in Rs.)	: --
E.14	What is total No. of animals/ on the date of visit? Males-113, Females-79 Total = 192.	: --
E.15	How many animals/birds sold annually: Male Female Total	: This includes beneficiaries own animals also. : Nil.
E.16	Have the animals/birds been insured?	:No. 50 benefs.
E.17	Distance of health cover facility	: 3 Km = 17 benefs. 6 Km = 20 benefs. 8 Km = 5 benefs. 14 Km = 7 benefs. 18 Km = 1 benefs.

.....

E. 18	Whether required medicines etc., available nearby	: Yes 22 benefs. ; No. 28 benefs
E.19	How many animals/birds died during last year?	: 56
E.20	What are the produces ?	--
E.21	Distance of market centre (in Kms)	: 3 Km = 17 benefs. 6 Km = 20 benefs. 8 Km = 5 benefs. 14 Km = 7 benefs. 18 Km = 1 benefs.
E.22	How those are marketed?	--
E.23	Whether price of produces/by products remunerative (Yes/No)	-
E.24	Reason for death	: Due to epedemics.
E.25	Weekly earning from the unit (in Rs.). i) Self Transport ii) Family consumption.	
E.26	Problems, if any, in marketing the produces.	--
E.27	Difficulties in operation of the scheme	: Nil

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ANNEXURE-XIV

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN I.T.D.A., PALONCHA, KHAMMAM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH.

SERICULTURE SCHEME: Household Schedule

1. Time lag in sanction of loan and completion of the scheme/programme:

1.1 Date of sanction of the loan : Sept, '84, 10 benefs.

1.2 Date of commencement of the project : Oct, '84, 10 benefs.

1.3 Date of completion of the project (Wherever applicable): Dec, '84, 10 benefs.

1.4 Reasons for delay, if any in completion of the work (Brief Details) : Proceedural = 10 beneficiaries.

1.5 Contribution of the beneficiary: towards the project in form of the: material etc., Sramadanam 10 benefs. (30%)

2. EMPLOYMENT:

Category	Before the scheme/ activity	After the scheme/ activity
i) No. of members in the family employed in the scheme/activity:		
1.1 Males	19	21
1.2 Females	18	20
1.3 Total:	37	41
ii) Hired labour if any;		
2.1 Males	5	10
2.2 Females	4	20
2.3 Total:	9	30

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3. Liabilities cleared after adoption of the scheme/activity.

3.1 Loans cleared:

Amount of loan incurred while starting the scheme(in Rs.)

a) For the scheme:

i.	From the banks	Nil.
ii.	From other sources	TRICOR.MARGIN MONEY Rs.16,000/- 10 beneficiaries.
b.	For other purposes	Rs.37,300/-
c.	Total loan outstanding while starting the scheme.	Rs.53,300/-

3.2 Loan incurred during the period of operation of the scheme(in Rs.)

a. For the scheme

i.	From the banks	Nil
ii.	From other sources	Nil
iii.	Total	Nil

3.3 Repayment of loan (in Rs.)

a. Towards the scheme:

i.	To the Bank	Rs.1,600/-
ii.	To other sources	Nil.
b.	Other loans	Nil.
c.	Total repayments after taking the scheme till-date of visit	Rs. 1,600/-

3.4 Total amount of loan outstanding on the date of visit: Rs. 51,700/-

Liabilities cleared:

1.	:	1,600/-
2.	:	
3.	:	
4.	:	

3.5 In case he/she has not repaid the required instalments of loan incurred for the scheme from the bank reasons thereof:

- Nil -

....

4. Vikas Patrika:

4.1 Has he/she been supplied Vikas Patrika (Yes/No) No.

4.2 If 'Yes' in item 4.1 whether it is being used (Yes/No) No.

5. Effects of rise in family income after the scheme/activity:

i.	Improvement in food	: Normal - 8, benefs. Improved - 1 benefs Good - 1 benefs.
ii.	Health and sanitation of the family	: Normal - 1 , Good-2 Not good - 7,
iii.	House condition	: Normal-1,good-2 Not good-7
iv.	Drinking water facilities	: Normal - 3 good-7
v.	Education of children	: Normal 8, good-1 Not good - 1,
vi.	Clothing of the family	: Normal-7,good-2 Not good-1.

EVALUATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN I.T.D.A PALONCHA, KHAMMAM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH.

Beneficiary schedule

Scheme:

1. Identification particulars:

1.1	District	: Khammam,
1.2	Block	: Aswaraopeta,
1.3	Village	: Vinayakapuram H/o Asupaka,
1.4	No. of beneficiaries	: 10 beneficiaries.
1.5	Age(in completed years)	: 20 - 35 years-4 benefs. 35 -50 years- 6 benefs.

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1.6	Sex	: All are males.
1.7	Occupational:	
	a) Primary	: Agrl.- 10 benefs.
	2) Secondary	: Agrl.2, Agrl.Labour-8
2.	Size of operational holding (Acs)	
	1. Land owned	: 89.50 Ac. 10 benefs.
	2. Land leased in	: Nil.
	3. Land leased out total operational holding. (1+2+3)	: 14.50 acs - 4 benefs.
3.	No. of children with 5 to 14 years.	: 3
	No. of children attending school.	: 2
	Reasons (detailed) for children not attending school.	: Services are required in the economic pursuits of the family.
4.	Scheme/activity:	: Sericulture - 10 benefs.
4.1	Scheme/activity opted	: Sericulture-10 benefs.
4.2	When started (year)	: 1984- 10 benefs.
4.3	Reasons for opting the scheme/activity	: Personal Interest in the scheme - 10 benefs.
4.4	Whether he/she had previous experience/still in the scheme/activity	: No.10 benefs.
4.5	Whether scheme/activity is according to his/her choice/preference.	: Yes - 10 benefs.
4.6	If 'no' reasons for not considering the scheme/ activity choice/preference.	: --
4.7	Has he/she taken up by any scheme/activity under other Rural Development Programmes?	: No. 10 benefs.
4.8	If 'Yes' in item 4.7 specify the scheme/activity:	--

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4.9	a. Has any other member of his/her family taken up activity under any other scheme	: No.10 benefs.
	b. If 'Yes' specify the scheme/activity	:
4.10	Is he/she thoroughly conversant with the contents/provisions of the scheme/activity opted	: Yes-10 benefs.
5	Source of motivation of taking up the scheme/activity by him/her	: Sericulture, Inspector, ITDA., 10 benefs.

6. Identification as beneficiaries:

6.1	Has/he she was identified as beneficiary?	: Yes-10 benefs.
6.2	What was his/her family income at the time of taking the scheme (Rs)	: Rs.5,500/- on an average.

7. Total cost of the scheme/activity:

7.1	Total cost of the scheme/activity	: Rs.80,000/-
7.2	Loan provided under the programme	
	Source	: TRICOR,
	Amount	: Rs.16000/--20%
7.3	Subsidy component	: Rs.40,000/- 50%.
7.4	Loan from other sources, if any:	
	Source	: -
	Amount (Rs.)	: -
7.5	Amount raised from own funds friends and relatives	: No.

8. Loan instalment:

8.1	Whether availed	Amount availed (Rs).
	Only 1st instalment of loan, 2nd instalments of (date) 3rd instalment of (date)	: Availed in kind.
	All instalments of loan (or full amount if received at a time (date)	: --

....

8.2 In case he/she has not availed all the instalments of loan, reasons thereof.

8.3 Was the loan amount operating the scheme? (Yes/No) : Yes-10 benefs.

Details of operation of scheme:

9. F. Sericulture;

F.1 Name of the Scheme : SERICULTURE

F.2 Area under Mulberry/ Asan/Arjun Trees (in acres) : 10.00 acres-10 bene

F.3 No. of trees : 1,06,000-10 benefs.

F.4 Whether land allotted by Government ? Yes/No. : No.10 benefs

F.5 Are the trees palnted by Govt? (Yes/No) : No-10 benefs.

F.6 If not whether plantation cost was met by the beneficiary (Yes/No) : --

F.7 Total plantation cost (in Rs.2,500/-) : 10 benefs.

F.8 How silk worm layers were produced ? : Sericulture Unit ITDA.,

F.9 Source of supply : I.T.D.A.,

F.10 When the layers are supplied? : December,-10 benefs.

F.11 Whether separate rearing house is available? (Yes/No) : Yes - 10 benefs.

F.12 If Yes, in F(11) whether the house was constructed from own funds or bank loan? : Own funds-10 benefs.

F.13 Whether all equipments including rearing trays etc., were procured? (Yes/No) : Yes-10 benefs.

F.14 If no, how rearing is done : --

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F.15	Total cost of equipment (in Rs.)	:	Rs.24,000/- : 10 benefs.
F.16	Total cost of the scheme (including the cost of plantation) in Rs.80,000/-	:	10 benefs.
F.17	Annual operation cost (in Rs.)	:	Rs.10,000 - 10 benefs.
F.18	How many crops are raised per year ?	:	One crop 10 beneficiaries.
F.19	Cocoon yield per year (in Kg.)	:	110.Kgs. 10 benefs.
F.20	How cocoon is marketed?	:	Through sericulture Unit Bhadrachalam.
F.21	How many bee boxes procured?	X	
F.22	Cost of bee boxes (in Kgs)-	X	
F.23	Quantity of honey produced per year (in Kgs) -	X	Not applicable to this scheme.
F.24	How many crops are raised per year?	X	
F.25	How honey is marketed?	X	
F.26	Distance of market (Cocoon)	:	300 Kms
F.27	Annual sale proceeds from sale of cocoons/honey (in Rs.)	:	Rs4,560/- 10 benefs.
F.28	Whether beneficiary received any training in sericulture (Yes/No)	:	Yes-10 benefs.
F.29	Distance of training centre (in Kms)	:	Local
F.30	If 'No' training was received, how the beneficiary manages to operate it?	:	Nil.

F.31 Problems, if any in operating the scheme?

1) Due to lack of fencing facilities the stray animals and wild Boars are coming and destroying the crop. This facility was not provided either by ITDA or by the beneficiary himself due to poor economic conditions. Crop failure for want of sufficient and timely irrigation facilities.

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ANNEXURE-XV

EVALUATION OF INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Schedule for the knowledeable Persons:

Block:-

1. Identification particulars:

1.1	District	: Khammam,
1.2	Blocks	: Aswaraopeta and Kunavaram
1.3	Villages	: 19 villages 7 in Aswaraopeta block. 12 in Kunavaram block.
1.4	No. of persons	: 76
1.5	Sex (Male/Female)	: Male-76, Female-Nil.
1.6	Age (in completed Years)	: 20 to 35 years-32 informants 35 to 50 years-24 -do- 50 to 65 years-17 -do- 65 and above years 3 informants Total: 76

1.7 Social group	SCs	STs.	Others
	Nil	72	4

1.8 Occupation : Agriculturist -74 informants.
Agrl.Science student } 1 informant.
Mandal Praja Parishad President. } 1 informant.

1.9 Education Status:
Under Matriculates -7 informants
Matriculates -4 informants
M.Sc., (Agrl) -1 informant

2. Awareness about the programmes:

2.1 Are you aware of the contents of the S.T employment programme executed in your village?

Yes- 66 informants (86.85%)

No - 10 informants (13.15%)

2.2 Do you feel that the S.T families are sufficiently aware of the tribal development programmes and facilities available to them.

Yes - 17 informants (22.36%)
No - 59 informants (77.64%)

2.3 Which of the schemes of the programmes in your opinion are popular in the area? (Specify the scheme)

Name of the popular scheme	Total Score	Order of preference
Aswaraopeta block		
Fruit plantations	144	1
Individual dug-wells	96	2
Land Reclamation	72	3
Plough Bullocks	72	3
Milch Animals	48	4
Goat & Sheep Unit	24	5
Kunavaram Block:		
Plough Bullocks	150	1
Land Reclamation	114	2
Bullock carts	114	2
Oil Engines and Electric Motors	96	3
Individual Dug-wells	66	4
Sheep and Goat Units	54	5

2.4 Which of the schemes are not well received by the people? (Specify)

Scheme	Reasons for non-response
Aswaraopeta Block	
Community Irrigation Wells, Plough Bullocks, Sheep and Goat Units.	In case of Goat and Sheep units and Milch Animals the climate is not suitable and the animals are proned to local diceases frequently. And some of them have also expressed that the qualities of animals supplied were not good enough to withstand the climatic variations. Regarding Horticulture programmes that water resources are not adequate enough for growing orchards and gestation period is also lengthy. C.I-wells are not favoured as their is problems of sharing of limited water from wells.
Kunavaram Block	
Community Irrigation Wells, Horticulture Programmes Milch-Animals Sheep & Goat Units.	

.....

2.5 Schemes which are alternative but not acceptable.

Scheme	Reasons for non-acceptance.
1. Milch Animals 2. Sericulture 3. Goat and Sheep Units	The resources, climate and the necessity have been given as reasons for non-acceptance.

3. Selection of schemes:

3.1 Do you feel that the schemes taken up by the beneficiaries are as per their choice in general ?

Yes- 76
No - Nil.

3.2 If 'no' what is your opinion should have been correct procedure the allocation of scheme:

4 Financing of the schemes:

4.1 Do you feel that the loans under the programmes are sanctioned by the financing institutions as per requirements of the beneficiaries?

Yes - 73 informants.
No - 3 informants.

4.2 Do you think that the loans are sanctioned in time?

Yes- 71 informants,
No- 5 informants.

4.3 Do you feel that the subsidy under the programme is released properly?

Yes- 76 informants.
No - -Nil-

4.4 Do you think that the procedure followed by the Banks in advancing loans under the programme is alright ?

Yes - 72 informants,
No - 4 informants.

....

2.3 Which of the schemes of the programmes in your opinion are popular in the area? (Specify the scheme)

Name of the popular scheme	Total Score	Order of preference
Aswaraopeta block		
Fruit plantations	144	
Individual dug-wells	96	1
Land Reclamation	72	2
Plough Bullocks	72	3
Milch Animals	48	3
Goat & Sheep Unit	24	4
		5
Kunavaram Block:		
Plough Bullocks	150	
Land Reclamation	114	1
Bullock carts	114	2
Oil Engines and Electric Motors		2
Individual Dug-wells	96	
Sheep and Goat Units	66	3
	54	4
		5

2.4 Which of the schemes are not well received by the people? (Specify)

Scheme	Reasons for non-response
Aswaraopeta Block	
Community Irrigation Wells, Plough Bullocks, Sheep and Goat Units.	In case of Goat and Sheep units and Milch Animals the climate is not suitable and the animals are proned to local diceases frequently. And some of them have also expressed that the qualities of animals supplied were not good enough to withstand the climatic variations. Regarding Horticulture programmes that water resources are not adequate enough for growing orchards and gestation period is also lengthy. C.I-wells are not favoured as their is problems of sharing of limited water from wells.
Kunavaram Block	
Community Irrigation Wells, Horticulture Programmes Milch-Animals Sheep & Goat Units	

.....

2.5 Schemes which are alternative but not acceptable.

Scheme	Reasons for non-acceptance.
1. Milch Animals 2. Sericulture 3. Goat and Sheep Units	The resources, climate and the necessity have been given as reasons for non-acceptance.

3. Selection of schemes:

3.1 Do you feel that the schemes taken up by the beneficiaries are as per their choice in general ?

Yes- 76
No - Nil.

3.2 If 'no' what is your opinion should have been correct procedure the allocation of scheme:

4 Financing of the schemes:

4.1 Do you feel that the loans under the programmes are sanctioned by the financing institutions as per requirements of the beneficiaries?

Yes - 73 informants.
No - 3 informants.

4.2 Do you think that the loans are sanctioned in time?

Yes- 71 informants,
No- 5 informants.

4.3 Do you feel that the subsidy under the programme is released properly?

Yes- 74 informants.
No - -Nil-

4.4 Do you think that the procedure followed by the Banks in advancing loans under the programme is alright ?

Yes - 72 informants,
No - 4 informants.

....

4.5 Do you consider that the loan amounts are being properly utilised?

a. In all cases (100%) - 37 cases,
b. In 75% cases - 14 cases,
c. In 50% cases - 19 cases,
d. In 25% cases - 6 cases,
e) In none of the cases - Nil -

5. Views on the working of the programme: -

5.1 Are the schemes in general helpful for the beneficiaries for raising the economic condition.

Yes - 76,
No. - Nil-

5.2 Which of the schemes are considered most beneficial? (in order of preference)

Sl.No.	Name of the beneficial	Total: Score
Aswaraopeta Block Scheme:		
1.	Fruit Plantations	156
2.	Individual dug-wells	132
3.	Land Reclamation	78
4.	Milch Animals	54
5.	Soil Conservation	36
6.	C.I.Wells	24
Kunaveram Block		
1.	Individual Dug-wells	162
2.	Land reclamation	156
3.	Electric Motors and Oil Engines	114
4.	Milch Animals	90
5.	Plough Bullocks	90
6.	Bullock carts	42
7.	Sheep Unit/Goat Unit	42
8.	New Well sinking	30

5.3 In how many cases in your village/area the scheme has been found remunerative(in %)

In 100%cases - 16 informants.
in 75% cases - 17 informants.
In 50% cases - 27 -do-
In 25% cases - 8 -do-
In less than 25% cases" - 8

Total 76

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5.4 Which of the extension agencies take greater interests in their programme?

59 informants identified ITDA as the first extension agency showing initiative and evincing keen interest in implementation of the schemes followed by DRDA while 17 informants have identified both DRDA and ITDA as equally interested extension agencies.

5.5 Gaps if any, observed in the implementation of the programme.

- Nil -

5.6 Suggestions for improvement of the working of the programme.

- Nil -

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